Volume 169 No. 16

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

April 16 1956

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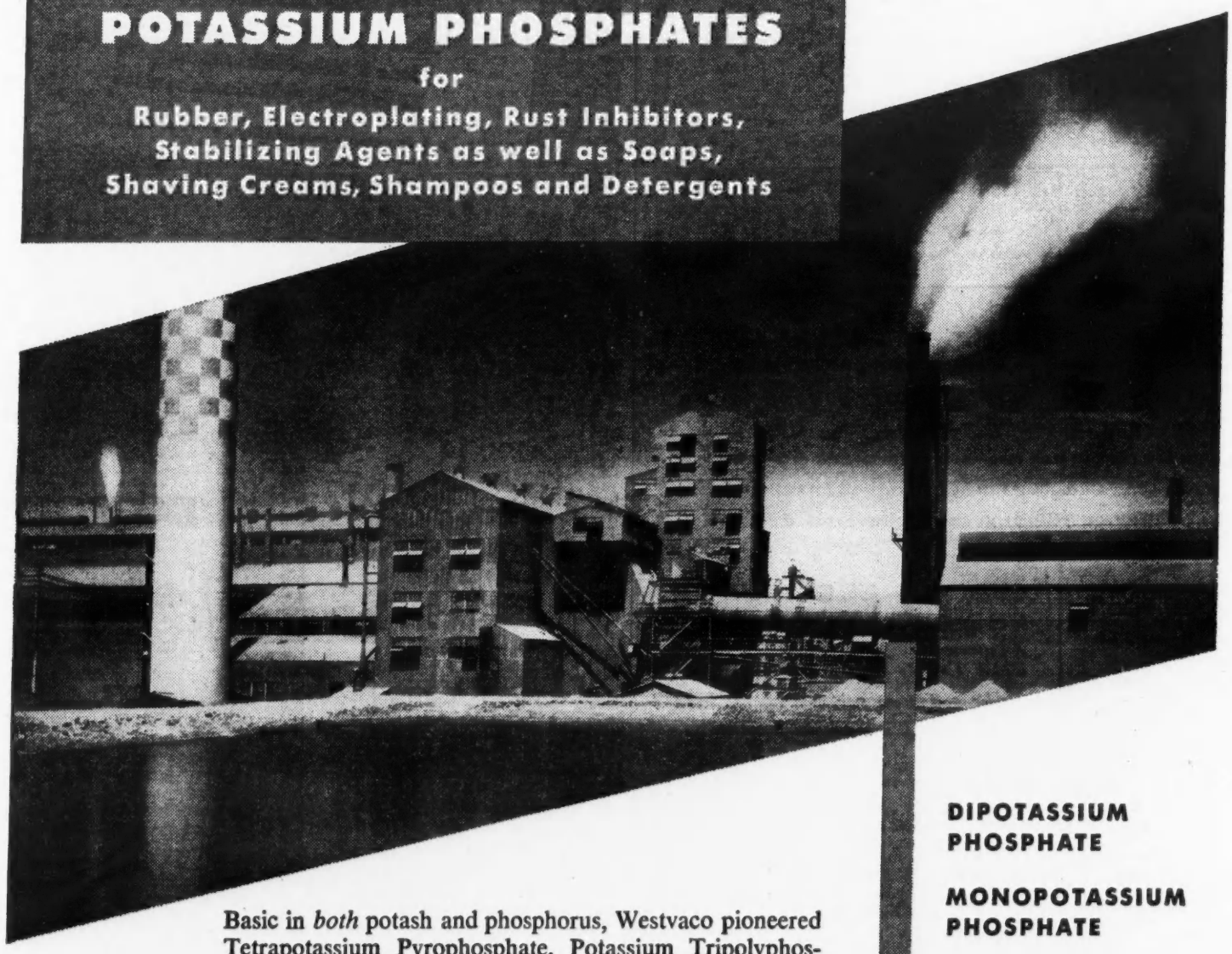

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APR 16 1956

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 16 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 16, 1956

GENERAL ANILINE EXECUTIVE: E. Rabun Swint, named to the newly-created post of manager of executive development for the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Chemists Better Off In Present Generation

The chemical industry has held its own in the national economy since World War II, despite inflation and other postwar problems. The younger members acutally are considerably better off than those of corresponding age of a dozen years ago.

That was the burden of a report on the economic status of the profession which was made public last week at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Dallas, Tex.

"In general," the report says, "the increase in incomes of chemists and chemical engineers has more than kept pace with the declining purchasing power of the dollar—with the greatest relative gain going to the most recent graduates."

The survey was conduc ed last year by Andrew Fraser, Washington, D. C., consultant, for the society's committee on professional relations and status, of which Dr. Herman S. Bloch of Universal Oil Products, Des Plaines, Ill., is chairman.

A comparison of 1955 earnings with those reported in two earlier ACS surveys, made in 1941 and 1943, shows a remarkable rise since the war years.

In 1941, base salary for beginning chemists was $132 a mon'h at the median (that point in the salary range which has half the salaries above it and the other half below). By 1955, the median salary of beginners was up to $435, a 230 percent rise.

For more experienced chemists, the percentage increase, though not so great, was

—Continued on page 53

Dow Freeport Facilities Set For Farm Research

Dow Chemical Company now has new facilities at its Texas division in Freeport for extensive research in agriculture. An additional eight buildings will permit original studies on plants and animals in a number of fields including nutrition, disease control, internal and external parasite control and plant physiology.

In the past, the facility was largely limited to the testing of Dow-produced agricultural chemicals under farming and ranching conditions in the Southwest. Although provision has been made for original studies, testing will continue to make up a major proportion of the work.

The new facilities provide space for studies involving as many as 160 farm animals and up to 4,000 chickens or other poultry. Studies on plants are now carried out in two new greenhouses.

Kaiser Reveals Its Plans For Financing Expansion

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation has taken the lid off plans for financing its current $170 million expansion program.

The financing will consist principally of the sale to the public of $30 million convertible preference stock and the direct placement with financial institutions of $120 million twenty-five year first mortgage bonds. An additional $20 million will be obtained from retained earnings.

The company has called a special meeting of stockholders for April 20 to vote upon a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation authorizing 750,000

—Continued on page 68

Fertilizer, Pesticide, Lime Purchasing Hangs in Balance As Ike Ponders Farm Bill

Millions of dollars of farmer purchases of fertilizers, liming materials, and agricultural pesticides hinges on the outcome of the battle now going on within the administration over the politically important farm bill sent to the President for his signature by congress last week. Involved also are plans for a sharply accelerated program of government research into new uses of agricultural products that is designed to greatly broaden the market for farm surpluses in the manufacture of rubber, industrial alcohol, motor fuels, plastics and other products.

The bill before the President proposes to restore mandatory price supports at 90 percent of parity for the five basic farm crops—cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and peanuts—and establish a "soil bank" of retired farm acreages in volving benefit payments to the farmers of upwards of $1.2 billion annually.

Veto Is Urged

The President is being urged strongly to veto the measure, because of its mandatory price support feature. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson has been quoted as stating that the bill is unacceptable to him, but others in the Republican party are recommending that it be signed into law to bolster farm incomes and save the Republican farm vote next November.

While the benefits that would flow to the fertilizer, lime and pesticide industries from the bill being signed into law have not been measured in exact terms, a study of its provisions would indicate that a considerable increase in the sale of these products could be expected:—

1. By maintaining prices of the basic farm crops at around 90 percent of parity, incomes of farmers generally would be

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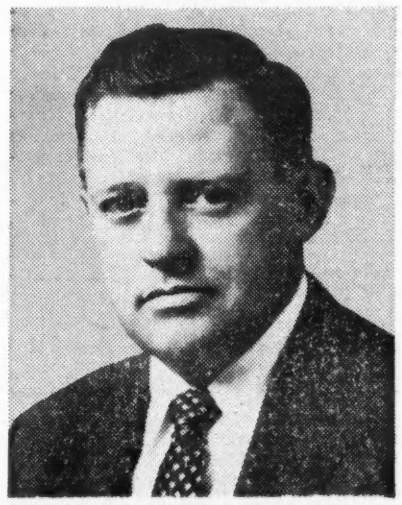

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR: Dr. E. Keith McMahon, named director of development for the chemical, paint and metallurgical department of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York.

Pfizer Fishing New Antibiotic Pool

Chas. Pfizer & Co., casting about for new markets for "Biostat," its preservative antibiotic, last week urged the fish industry to pool its resources with the chemical industry in a study of antibiotic treatment for extending the shelf life of fish.

In an address before fish industry executives at the National Fisheries Institute national mee ing at Miami, Fla., Jack D. Langlois, of the Brooklyn firm, said that analysis of the economic benefits of antibiotic treatment in extending shelf life of fish, undertaken in joint effort by the chemical and fish industries, may widely ex'end the present fish market. Mr. Langlois is manager of the food and beverage

—Continued on page 42

Lithium Ingots in Volume Offered by Foote Mineral

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, is now offering lithium metal in commercial quantities from the new metal cell located at its Exton, Pa., plant. The metal is being marketed in one-pound ingots packed under oil in sealed steel cans and, according to the company, typically analyzes 99.8 percent lithium.

While the company is not currently in production on lithium metal derivatives, development size quantities of a number of derivatives is expected in the near future.

M. D.'s Like Boric Acid

Despite recent debate about the safety and usefulness of boric acid, 94 percent of American dermatologists are still using the drug in their practice. This is the statement of D. Russell S. Fisher, Chief Medical Examiner of Maryland, appearing in the April issue of the AMA *Archives of Dermatology* .

"For such popularity to be enjoyed by any drug certainly is confirmation of its usefulness in therapy," Dr. Russell states.

Dr. Fisher queried 1,440 active American dermatologists. Nine hundred forty-seven, or 65.8 percent, returned the questionnaire.

"This excellent cooperation justifies the conclusion that the sampling of opinion is complete enough to authenticate the validity of the findings," says Dr. Fisher.

Only fifty-six or 5.9 percent of the total group answered that they do not use boric acid at all in their practice.

Dr. Fisher says he initiated the survey because "recently, reports of toxicity in the medical literature and widespread dissemination of data from these reports, through the lay press, have excited question and even fear of the use of boric acid."

According to the doctors queried, the most frequent use of boric acid solution in skin disease is in cases of general inflammation and in acute infectious dermatitis.

The doctors reported that the most important clinical effects of boric acid solution were its mild antiseptic and bacteriostatic (bacteria inhibiting) values.

Boric acid in ointment form was most used by the doctors for treatment of subacute dermatitis, dry scaling, eczema, dry skin and chronic dermatitis.

The reasons most frequently given for use of the ointment were that it has a soothing, bland, non-irritating effect and that it is mildly antiseptic and bacteriostatic.

Black Market In Nickel Charged On House Floor

A huge black market exists in nickel and the federal authorities are failing to meet the situation effectively, Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts declared on the floor of the house last week.

Mr. McCormack based his charges on communications he had received from a Pennsylvania nickel plating concern which revealed that it had been forced to spend over $750,000 last year for black market nickel to meet its needs.

Black market prices, he added, range from $2.50 to $3 per pound, against the normal market price of around 70 cents a pound.

Flemming Disputes Charges

Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, however, disputed the charges of a black market, because "there are no government controls on nickel prices." He conceded that there was a nickel shortage and agreed that an investigation "might be very helpful in getting some of the facts on the table."

Testifying before the joint congressional defense production committee reviewing the nation's mobilization p ogram, Mr. Flemming also reported that a new ore processing method is being developed which may provide substantial relief from the nickel shortage. He said that Freeport Sulphur Company and Bethlehem Steel Company are on the verge of devising methods to p.ocess low grade Cuban ore.

He added that steps are also in the making to encourage further development of the Cuban ore fields, which he described as the world's largest. These deposits are already being mined by the government's processing plant at Nicaro.

In his charges before the house, Mr. McCormack took issue with gove nment estimates of a nickel shortage. He said that there must be sufficient nickel available if any amount can be obtained on the black market at several times its regular market price.

He said that ODM director Flemming is the key person to bring relief to the nickel users because he is in position to determine the adequacy of the stockpile. He also is in the position to see that

—Continued on page 54

Celanese to Shoot Works On Non-Textile Expansion

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has approved a capital improvement and expansion plan calling for expenditure of $100 million over the next five years. Virtually all of the sum is slated for non-textile operations.

Harold Blancke, Celanese president, speaking befo e the annual meeting of stockholders, emphasized that "We have no intention of moving away from the textile industry. We are interest d in every possible market for textile fibers."

He explained, however, that Celanese is "trimming its sails" in textiles. "We have millions of dollars invested in textile plants which would be worthless if they were not operated, he added.

Mr. Blancke, in discussing non-textile activities of Celanese, pointed out that the company's plant at Houston, Tex., for manufacturing polyolefins under license to Phillips Petroleum Company, will be in operation in the first quarter of 1957.

He also pointed out that a plasticizer and hydraulic fluid plant at Point Pleasant, W. Va., has just recently gone on stream.

Penick Tells of Availability Of 3 Rauwolfia Alkaloids

The research and development divisions of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has announced the availability of three rauwolfia alkaloids:—Raunescine, isoraunescine and rauwolscine.

Commercial quantities are available of raunescine and isoraunescine. The isolation of these two alkaloids was first reported by Penick laboratories in October, 1955. New technics for the isolation of alkaloids have permitted the company to produce these two newer alkaloids of rauwolfia canescens through large-scale operations.

The third alkaloid, available through pilot plant operations, is a-yohimbine (rauwolscine), an alkaloid from the leaves of rauwolfia canescens having some hypotensive activity in animals.

Power Unit Outlawing Favoritism in Gas Contracts

The Federal Power Commission is taking steps to outlaw certain types of "escalation provisions and favored nation" clauses in sales contracts of independent natural gas producers. The agency announced last week that it is considering amending its rules so that such contracts could not be accepted for filing after next July 1. Interested persons have until June 1 to submit their views and comments on the proposed amendment.

BAKELITE MANAGER: William J. Canavan, named manager of the extrusion materials division of Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

It was pointed out that some of the natural gas transported in interstate commerce is purchased from producing and gathering companies under contracts which provide for automatic increases or escalation in charges paid by the interstate pipeline companies whenever the latter are permitted an increase in their wholesale rates, or whenever certain index figures are raised.

The commission also noted that similar provisions, commonly referred to as "favored nation" clauses, call for an increase in the price paid by an interstate pipeline company to a producer if it or any other producer in the same field or other area of production receives higher prices from the same or another transporter, or if a bona fide offer to purchase gas has been made to it or any other producer within the area.

The FPC said that it is generally desirable, for the protection of consumers, that gas purchase contracts by interstate pipeline companies cover periods of maximum duration rather than only short limited periods.

Nitric About Due From Calspray Plant

California Spray-Chemical Corporation expects that the multi-million dollar fertilizer plant, which it is building near Richmond, California, will ship its first nitric acid about the middle of May.

Construction of the plant has passed the half-way mark on schedule. Other portions of the operation will go on stream as they are completed, the last of which is expected to be producing by the fall of this year.

The fertilizer plant is a radical departure in the manufacture of synthetic plant foods.

Nearly every fertilizer plant now in production in the United States uses sulfuric acid to break down phosphate materials for infusion into complex mixed fertilizers. Calspray's plant will use nitric acid obtained through processing basic raw material produced by Standard Oil Company's new anhydrous ammonia plant.

With nitric acid as the main acidulant and by-product sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid as the secondary actuators, phosphate

—*Continued on page 42*

Soybean Export to Japan Pushed by Domestic Groups

Department of Agriculture has announced a program designed to improve soybean export trade relations with Japan. The action is in cooperation with the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa, under an agreement between the department and the association made February 7.

Major objective of the program is to expand markets for United States soybeans in Japan. Among first steps taken will be a study to determine the relative quality of United States soybeans compared with those of other origin, with special reference to US soybeans exported under recently revised grading standards.

A study also is to be made of the distribution pattern of soybeans imported by Japan from this country.

Polyamine Curing Agent Lowered by Rohm & Haas

A reduction in the price of DMP-30, a high-boiling polyamine, as well as the availability of the chemical in commercial quantities, have been announced by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

The new price is 75 cents per pound for ten drums or more, 90 cents per pound for one to nine drums f.o.b. Philadelphia, DMP-30 is a curing agent for epoxy and epoxy-polysulfide resin combinations.

The Week's Price Changes

Tankage, Fishmeal, Potato Starch, Castor Beans Are Higher
Safrol, Egg Albumen, Nitrogenous Tankage, Tung Oil Lower

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 69)
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45)
Castor beans, $10 per ton (p. 69)
Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb. (p. 69)
Copra, $7.50 per ton (p. 69)
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 69)
Egg yolk, 5c. per lb. (p. 59)
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 45)
Fishscrap, $2 per ton (p. 45)
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69)
Lard, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 69)
Linseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 69)
Oleo stearine, 1½c. per lb. (p. 69)
Oil, castor, dom., 1¼c. per lb. (69)
Braz., 1¼c. per lb. (p. 69)
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Fish, refd., ½c. per lb.
Ginger dist., 25c. per lb. (p. 60)
Linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo, 1½c. per lb.
Potato starch, spot, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59)
Silver, ⅛c. per oz. (p. 39)
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 69)
Tallow, ined., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69)
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45)

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., Arg., ½c. per lb. (p. 64)
Egg albumen, flake, 8c. per lb. (p. 59)
Nitrogenous tankage, 75c. per unit-ton (45)
Oil, bois de rose, 10c. per lb. (p. 60)
Cinnamon leaf, 20c. per lb. (p. 60)
Oil, citronella, Java, 5c. per lb. (p. 60)
Java type, 10c. per lb.
Eucalyptus, NF, 2c. per lb. (p. 60)
Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (p. 60)
Peppermint, nat., 10c. per lb. (p. 60)
redistilled, 20c. per lb.
Olive, 50c. per gal. (p. 69)
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 69)
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 69)
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (p. 69)
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (p. 39)
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (p. 39)
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb. (p. 39)
Stannous chloride, anhy., 0.6c. per lb. (p. 39)
hydrous, cryst., ¼c. per lb. (p. 39)
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb. (p. 39)
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (p. 39)
Safrol, 5c. per lb. (p. 60)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

April 13 1956	April 6, 1956	April 15, 1955
108.45	**108.00**	**107.10**

'Moly' Sales Up 80 Percent

Climax Molybdenum Company's domestic sales of the lubricant additive "Moly-Sulfide" increased 80 percent in 1955, according to figures released by E. E. Smith, Climax manager of lubricant sales development. In 1955, Climax sales of the product totaled 409,177 pounds as contrasted with sales in 1954 of 230,513 pounds. This represents a decided upswing in what has been a record of continual growth over the past four years, as shown by the following "Moly-Sulfide" sales figures:—

1952	178,992 pounds
1953	186,364 "
1954	230,513 "
1955	409,177 "

Sales in the second half of last year, Mr. Smith reported, ran almost 30 percent ahead of the first six months.

This growth has not been concentrated in one industry, Mr. Smith elaborated, but has been spread over many fields that have been testing "Moly-Sulfide" lubricants over the past few years and are now beginning to specify them as standard materials.

There are now more than thirty established uses for such greases in the auto-

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LEDERLE APPOINTMENT: G. W. Nixon, sales promotion manager for Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company.

Nuclear Problems Placed In Chemical Industry's Lap

Many of the central issues which must be resolved in determining the technical feasibility of nuclear energy are chemical in character, and the chemical industry will play a central role in determining the degree of success achieved.

So said Dr. Robert A. Charpie, assistant laboratory director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, speaking on "Atomic Energy and the Chemical Industry" before a luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, last week.

"Nuclear energy itself will have a sub-

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BDSA Copper Post Filled

Stuart E. Yeaton, an executive of John A. Roebling's Sons Corporation, Trenton, N. J., is the new director of the copper division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

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CYANAMID ASSISTANT MANAGERS: Dr. Richard O. Roblin, jr. (left) and Dr. Robert P. Parker (right), appointed assistant managers of the pigments and research divisions, respectively, of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Rubber Plant Sale Rings Up A Cool Profit of $22.5 Million

A net profit to the federal Treasury of $22.5 million was realized by the government from the sale to private industry of the twenty-six synthetic rubber plants, assistant Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller reported at a meeting of the Akron, Ohio, rubber group of the American Chemical Society. The plants were sold for a total of $284.8 million. The net book value was about $127.6 million and in addition there was an accumulated deficit of about $134.6 million for the entire period of government operation—including losses from the sales of seventeen plants in prior years—for a total investment of $262 million.

Still Owns Louisville Plant

The government still owns the alcohol butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky. (now under a three-year lease, and subject to sale under current negotiations), certain equipment for manufacturing a catalyst at Baltimore, Md. (also up for sale) and the government rubber research laboratories, which also are being offered for sale.

Mr. Mueller said that the United States was the first country to get out of the rubber business and this is having its influence in England, France, Italy and Japan where private capital is now attempting to create new synthetic rubber industries.

He remarked that the 8.6 percent profit realized by the government from the sale of the plants amounted to a "remarkable record" particularly when compared to the fact that the styrene plants were sold in 1947 at 56 cents on the dollar and a neoprene plant for 35 cents on the dollar.

"In the months since the facilities were sold," he declared, "the rubber producing and consuming industries in our country have been subjected to a severe test. In

—*Continued on page 55*

Calcium Hypochlorite Is Offered in Tablets

Calcium hypochlorite in tablet form, designed for treating the water in swimming pools to provide a supply of chlorine throughout a period of eighteen hours after the initial application, has been developed by Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

The new product, to be known as "Pittabs," permits the continuous addition of available chlorine to maintain a more uniformly controlled protection against germs, algae and other organisms.

"Pittabs" may also be used in water mains, spray ponds, reservoirs and wherever the sanitizing properties of chlorine are required.

Pesticides Get Tolerance Extension

Pesticide makers have been granted another extension of the date at which their products must meet the residue tolerances of the Miller pesticide law. The new time, granted by the Food and Drug Administration, is July 22 for the following chemicals:—

Carbon bisulfide as a grain fumigant; carbon tetrachloride as a grain fumigant; chloropicrin as a grain fumigant; DDT, in or on meat and sweet potatoes; ethylene dibromide as a fumigant; ethylene dichloride as a grain fumigant; malathion on citrus; and "MGK 264" in fly sprays.

The extension of the deadline date was granted because it involves nonseasonal uses and in some instances involves petitions that have recently been submitted but not yet processed.

FDA also announced that Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has filed a petition proposing a tolerance of one part per million for residues of "Zineb" in or on wheat, and a tolerance of sixty parts per million in or on hops.

Dewey & Almy Formulas Will Be Used by Arabol

Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York, has purchased from Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., its current formulas for manufacture of resin emulsion adhesives.

Arabol will manufacture the adhesives in its Brooklyn, N. Y., Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco plants. Dewey & Almy is a division of W. R. Grace & Co.

United Carbon to Sell Ink Unit to Interchemical

United Carbon Company, Charleston, W. Va., has announced its decision to withdraw from the manufacture of printing inks, which it has been carrying on through Charles Eneu Johnson Company, a wholly owned subsidiary.

Interchemical Corporation, New York, is purchasing United Carbon's inventories, formulas, and trade marks, and taking over the company's contracts and employees.

APMA Votes $50,000/Year, Assuring Health News Institute Of Its Public Relations Ante

Health News Institute is virtually assured of getting the money it needs to run the drug industry's public relations program. As expected, the clincher was provided last week by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting in Boca Raton, Fla. Following the recommendation of its outgoing president, Kenneth F. Valentine, APMA authorized an ante of up to $50,000 a year for three years beginning June 1. To pay its share of the program, the association voted a special assessment for its regular members and to double the dues of its associate members.

Regular members of APMA for the next three years will be assessed up to 50 percent of their regular annual dues. Associates will now have to pay $600 a year in dues.

Money 50 Percent Subscribed

Last week's APMA action means that the Health News Institute now has more than half the $195,000 the American Drug Manufacturers Association feels is needed every year to run an adequate public relations program.

As ADMA presented the scheme to ten sister organizations in the health field six weeks ago, the American Medical Association is looked to for a yearly contribution of $25,000. The remaining $70,000 is to be made up in equal shares by:

American Hospital Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, National Wholesale Druggists Association, National Association of Retail Druggists, Proprietary Association and the National Association of Chain Drug Stores.

An inkling as to what this yearly kitty of $195,000 will buy in the way of drug industry public relations was provided at last week's APMA conclave by institute executive director Chet Shaw.

He indicated that the Health News Institute will be guided by an executive committee made up of representatives from each contributing organization and two associated units—"one composed of public relations experts from the participating groups and one from the trade press."

As to its program, Mr. Shaw said, the institute is starting with the premise that every member of the health team "has a a tremendous story to tell." Thus, the first target will be news.

The story possibilities in the field, he felt, "are tremendous." As a few examples, he cited:

"The romantic hunt for the miracle

—*Continued on page 41*

General Chemical Plans A New 'Sulfan' Facility

Plans to install a new plant for the manufacture of "Sulfan" stabilized sulfuric anhydride in the midwest at its Calumet (Chicago) works have been announced by General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

The company, which is reportedly the country's primary producer of sulfuric acid and related chemicals, developed SO3 in a stabilized liquid form over ten years ago for use in many types of sulfonation and sulfation reactions and has been supplying the chemical in increasing quantities from its Buffalo (N.Y.) works.

A General Chemical spokesman indicated that growing usage in a number of fields has made the new plant necessary and that several other potential locations for additional "Sulfan" units are under consideration.

Dr. Robert K. Cutter

Cutter Takes Over As APMA President

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at its forty-ninth annual meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., last week followed through on a vote of confidence in one of its embattled members, installing Dr. Robert K. Cutter as president of APMA for the 1956-57 term.

Dr. Cutter, president-elect of the association for the past ten months, succeeds Kenneth F. Valentine of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind. The new APMA president heads up Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, Calif.

Elevation of the Californian to the association's top post, automatic under the APMA electoral machinery, completes a gesture of support by the drug industry in Dr. Cutter and his company.

When Dr. Cutter was chosen president-elect of APMA last June, the Berkeley firm was under a cloud growing out of the Salk vaccine muddle. Selection of Dr. Cutter at that time was widely interpreted as a vote of confidence by the drug industry in both the man and his company.

President-elect of APMA for 1956-57 is Francis C. Brown, president of Schering Corporation of Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Brown, who has been eastern vice-president of the association for the past year,

—*Continued on page 41*

Monsanto Vinyl Output Up

Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., has placed in operation new facilities for the production of vinyl resins which more than double the company's capacity to produce vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers.

Industry to Whoop Up Chemical Progress Week

Joe Anonymous, president of Anonymous Chemical Company, will be out booming the chemical industry before a joint meeting of the hometown Kiwanis and Rotary clubs at a special session next week. While he's inside the town hall speaking to the Rotarians and the Kiwanians, his executive vice-president, Joe Anonymous, jr., will be outside pasting stickers on the windows of their cars.

Meanwhile, back at the plant, working at the same feverish pitch, Mike Theoretical, public relations director, will be industriously publicizing the chemical industry through the company's publications and in the advertising columns of the local papers.

The activities of all three of the executives will be part of the coast to coast celebration of Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28, to be held under the sponsorship of the Manufacturing Chemist's Association.

A planned MCA program of nationwide scope will key national activity to the work of Joe Anonymous and his cohorts. Included in the program will be:—

A ten-minute Chemical Progress Week spot on the "Home Show," coast to coast TV show.

A spot on the Dave Garroway early morning television show, "Today."

A special report on chemical progress over station WRC-TV by Taylor Grant, nationally-known correspondent.

Articles in the April issues of *Junior Review* and *American Observer*.

Distribution of a five minute television film entitled "Careers in Chemistry." The film, aimed at young audiences, stars Larry Livingston, chemical industry executive, and points out the challenge and opportunity of the industry.

Distribution of a twenty-seven-minute motion picture entitled "A Better Tomorrow," which shows the chemical industry as a key factor in the nation's economy and outlines the contributions of chemistry to daily life.

"Crops and Chemicals," a twelve-page illustrated booklet describing the role of chemicals in the production of crops will be distributed.

"Guide for Safety in the Chemical Laboratory," a new comprehensive safety manual will be made available.

"Chemical Industry Facts Book," a basic

—*Continued on page 74*

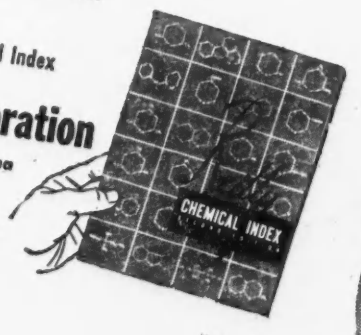
CAN YOU USE 100,000 POUNDS OF 4-PICOLINE

Tomorrow morning at

If you can, you're in luck . . . for REILLY will supply you with commercial quantities of 4-PICOLINE when you want it . . . as you want it.

If you can't, you should stop to consider how you can use this high-purity compound. In addition to being valuable as starting materials for drugs, 4-PICOLINE and its sister compound, ISONICOTINIC ACID are creating a lot of interest in other industries . . . maybe in yours?

Send for your copy of the Reilly Chemical Index



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ACETYLENE DERIVATIVES

SCHOELLKOPF MEDAL WINNER: Dr. Raymond W. Hess, coordinator of pollution research for National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, who has won the Schoellkopf medal of the American Chemical Society's western New York section.

Plastics Makers Plan Biggest Show

Society of the Plastics Industry will hold its seventh national plastics exposition June 11 through 15 at the Coliseum, New York. Society officials expect the show to top all previous exhibitions in number of exhibitors, actual exhibit space, and the variety of materials, processes and products displayed.

According to William C. Conroy, sales manager of Erie Resistor Corporation and chairman of the SPI exposition committee, more than 225 individual company exhibitors will take part in the show and concurrent conferences. They will occupy more than 300 booths totaling some 70,000 square feet of exhibit space on the first two floors of the coliseum.

Mr. Conroy stated that this is a 28 percent boost over the 175 exhibitors in the industry's 1954 exposition held in Cleveland. In terms of exhibit space this represents a jump of some 23 percent over the Cleveland total of 57,142 square feet to make this the largest exposition ever planned by the plastics industry.

The show, not open to the general public, is expected to attract record attendance of more than 20,000 representatives

—Continued on page 44

Chemical Firms Display New Items for Packaging

The chemical industry showed what it could come up with in the way of new packaging items last week at the twenty-fifth packaging exposition of the American Management Association, held in Atlantic City, N.J.

Monsanto Chemical Company's plastic division, Springfield, Mass., introduced a styrene moulding compound, "Lustrex Hi-Test 88B 1000-126," described as the plastics industry's closest approach to optical clarity, which would lend itself to food packaging.

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., presented futuristic containers providing visions of effortless cooking. Among the designs were a foil package for pre-cooked frozen hamburgers which could be heated in a toaster and a package containing bacon on a continuous strip

—Continued on page 44

McNeil Labs Ponders Argentine Expansion

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has taken under consideration proposals for expansion of facilities in Argentina.

The proposals were made by Roberto A. Devorik, president of "RYD" Ltda. of Buenos Aires, in discussions during a visit to Philadelphia which he has just concluded.

Mr. Devorik's firm is an affiliate of McNeil in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Association Meetings

California Fertilizer Association, annual conference, Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California, Riverside, Calif., April 16-17.
Parenteral Drug Association, dinner meeting, Sylvania hotel, Philadelphia, April 20.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21. Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 23-24.

Annual Symposium on Antibiotics, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, April 26

Chemical Industry Association, resort meeting, High Point Inn, Mt. Pocono, Pa., April 27-29.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 22-23.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, spring outing meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., May 3-4.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association annual convention, Ocean City, Md., June 30.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 13-16.

Fragrance Foundation, luncheon meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, April 24.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, May 20-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-13.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 16-18; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

Forest Men Will Talk Shop From Lumber Through Furniture

The Forest Products Research Society will hold its tenth annual meeting at Asheville, N.C., June 4 through 7. The meeting will cover forest products from lumber through furniture manufacturing. Technical sessions will cover topics such as quality control in wood products, preservation of wood materials, keeping abreast of wood gluing, and chemicals from lignin, hemicellulose, and other byproducts.

The main speaker at the luncheon of the society, June 5, will be Reuben B. Robertson, sr., president and chairman of the board of Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Canton, N.C.

Fourteen Technical Sessions

In all, fourteen technical sessions have been planned. Ira Hatfield, of Wood-Treating Chemicals Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been named chairman of the session on preservation of wood materials used in building.

Included in the topics for the session are:—

"How and What to Specify for the Preservative Treatment of Wood to Be Used in Buildings," by R. B. Putnam, of Koppers Company.

"How to Prevent Fungus Damage to Wood Structures," by A. F. Verrall, of the Department of Agriculture.

"The Oscillating Pressure Method of

—Continued on page 55

Plant Food Unit Will Hear Fulbright

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the senate committee on banking and currency will be one of the principal speakers at the forthcoming annual convention of the National Plant Food Institute, to be held at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10 through 13. A panel on salesmanship will be featured at the opening session June 11.

The speakers will be:—Dr. J. M. Bohlen and Dr. George M. Beal of Iowa State College, who will make a visual presentation of the results of an extensive survey on "Who Influences the Farmer," and Glenn R. Fouche, president of The Stay-

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What's in the Air on Pollution—

At Los Angeles

The Air Pollution Foundation has expanded one research project and launched another in a stepped-up drive to find out what must be done to automobile exhaust in order to cut down the eye irritation in Los Angeles smog.

One project is being conducted at Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Mo., under supervision of Dr. W. L. Faith, vice-president and chief engineer of the foundation, and the other at Stanford Research Institute in Pasadena under direction of Dr. Lewis H. Rogers, foundation chemist.

In Kansas City, auto exhaust will be pumped into a 5,000 cubic-foot greenhouse and exposed to sunlight from morning until night.

The flow of hydrocarbons and nitrogen

—Continued on page 75

At Buffalo

The forty-ninth annual international meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association will take place at the Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., May 20 through 24.

Thirty-three technical papers will be presented in the interest of finding economical solutions to problems of air pollution abatement, and setting reasonable standards for control.

A special session will accent the chemical industry's approach to air pollution problems, since the Niagara Frontier contains a high concentration of chemical manufacturing facilities.

Exhibitors will feature the latest equipment for reducing air pollution. A special exhibit will feature a working model wind tunnel placed adjacent to a scale

—Continued on page 75

Frederick H. Leonhardt

Leonhardt Dies, Fritzsche's Chairman

Frederick H. Leonhardt, dean of the American essential oil industry, and chairman of the board of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, and its affiliate, Dodge & Olcott, Inc., died April 10 in Douglaston, N. Y. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Leonhardt had been associated with his firm for over sixty years. He was born near Leipzig, Germany. In his early twenties, following an apprenticeship in chemistry with a local drug house and later a leading chemical manufacturer, he came to the United States to join the latter's New York branch, Fritzsche, Schimmel & Co.

As a practical chemist he soon became aware of the industry's need for authentic chemical and physical standards for a proper evaluation of the hundreds of essential oils then being received in this country from producing regions throughout the world.

Years later, as vice-president and then president of Fritzsche, he was able to initiate and carry out a long range, world

—Continued on page 43

Pharmacy Aid Program Offered to Industry Group

A two-part program to provide mutual assistance for pharmacists and pharmaceutical manufacturers was offered at the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Detroit, Mich., last week by Arthur C. Emelin, general manager of J. B. Roerig & Co., a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This program, Mr. Emelin said, is based upon the findings of five regional and twenty-one district managers of Roerig, who were asked to list all instances they could recall in which cooperation between retail pharmacists and manufacturers' representatives had been mutually profitable.

In the first part of the program, Mr. Emelin outlined eleven instances in which a manufacturer's representative can help the pharmacist.

The second part of the program out-

—Continued on page 53

Western Chemists to Meet

The Western Chemical Market Research Group will meet April 19 at Marine's Club, San Francisco. Dr. Robert M. Burns, special consultant to Stanford Research Institute, will speak on "Chemistry and Chemicals in the Telephone Industry."

Silicones Repel Rain From Jet Windshields

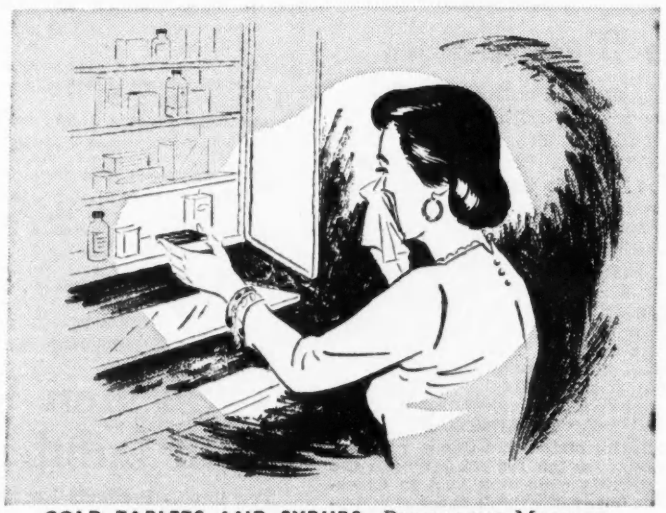
A rain repellent, made up of silicones and a combination of natural and synthetic waxes, has been developed to eliminate the need of a mechanical wiper which is impractical in high speed jet aircraft.

The repellent, a result of research efforts of chemists of Foster D. Snell, Inc., working for the Navy Department's Bureau of Aeronautics, resists rain by setting up a hard coating on glass which makes water behave like heavy beads of mercury.

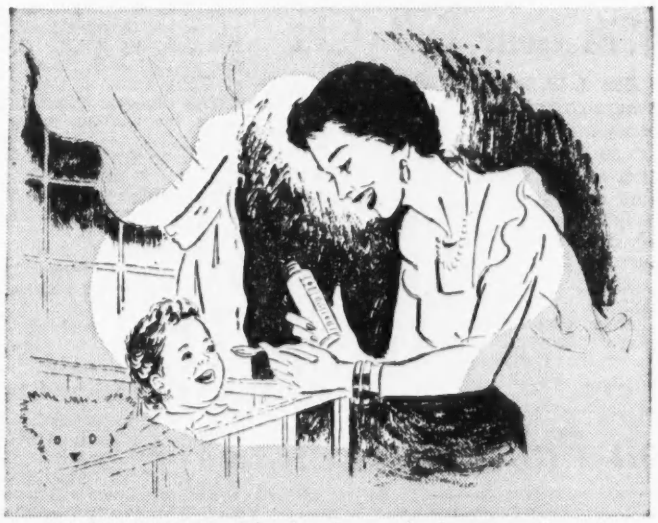
A VERSATILE ANTIHISTAMINE PYRILAMINE MALEATE MERCK

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28

LOTIONS, CREAMS, AND OINTMENTS: PYRILAMINE MALEATE MERCK can be a valuable component of any of these formulations. Its outstanding effectiveness as a histamine antagonist can build consumer acceptance for your dermatologic preparations.



COLD TABLETS AND SYRUPS: PYRILAMINE MALEATE MERCK is compatible with a wide variety of analgesics and antipyretics commonly used in cold preparations. Its substantial margin of safety makes pyrilamine especially suitable for over-the-counter products of this type.



COUGH SYRUPS: The local anesthetic properties of PYRILAMINE MALEATE MERCK add a soothing quality to cough formulations and its antihistaminic action reduces allergy-induced congestion, if present. Because of these advantages pyrilamine can help popularize your product.

ALLERGY PREPARATIONS: Assistance in formulating antiallergy preparations and other products containing PYRILAMINE MALEATE MERCK is available on request. Merck will also supply information on approved dosage levels and other technical and commercial data.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 13 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .85
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenole, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¼- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis ton. 186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago bbls frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

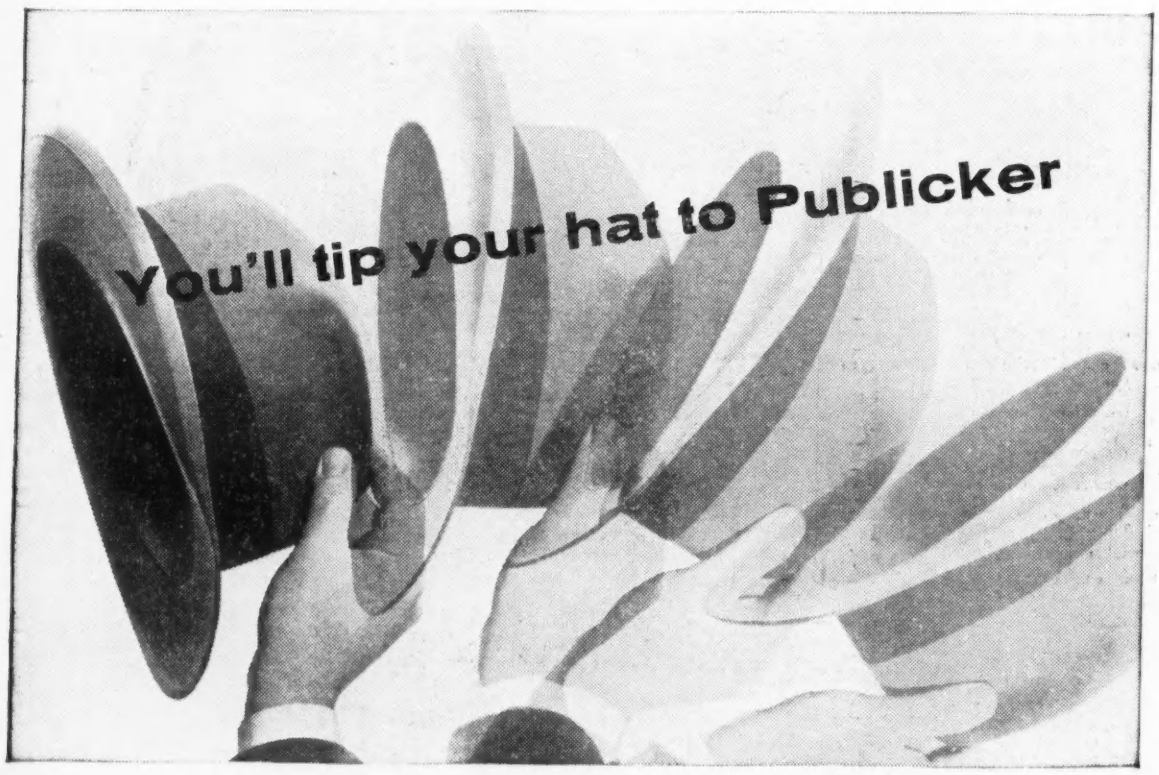
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. 29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed bbls lb 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis. gal. 1.20 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l. works lb 1570- —
l.c.l., works lb .1620- .172½
90%, cbys. c.l. works lb 1625- —
l.c.l. works lb .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
cbys. lb .19 - —
dms. lb 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.30 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.83
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .25½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2230- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2530- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .38
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .93 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.08 - 2.10
flake lb. 2.04 - 2.06
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .83 - .90
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



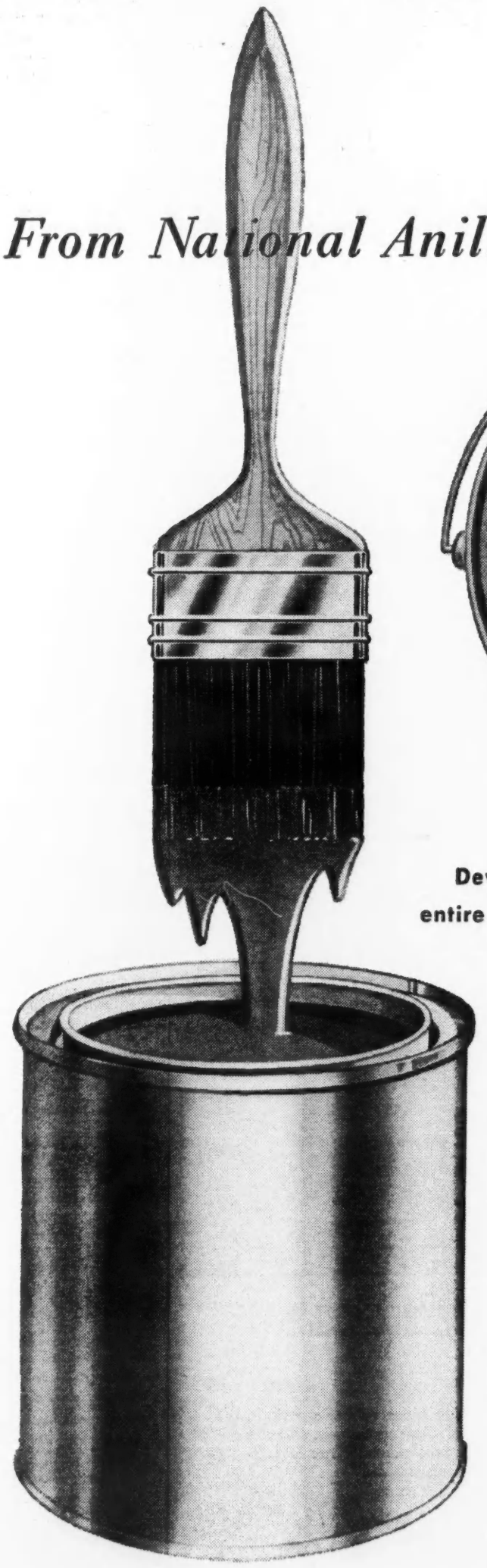
One of the World's Major Producers of

★ *Ethyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Acetate*
★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Butadiene*
★ *Ethyl Acetate*
★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY—
FOR STEADY SUPPLY—
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • CLEVELAND—CHERRY 1-6140

From National Aniline's Basic Production.



Developed by National Research to cover the entire range of paint, varnish and enamel systems.

All are efficient and economical. As little as 1 to 4 lb. per 100 gal. of paint effectively retards skinning. There is no appreciable effect on drying time.

Write for working samples, specifications and performance data on National Anti-Skinning Agents. Ask particularly for our new TECHNICAL BULLETIN I-18 — ANTIOXIDANT D.

* Trade Mark

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Boston Providence Charlotte Chicago San Francisco Atlanta Portland, Ore. Greensboro Philadelphia Richmond Cleveland Los Angeles Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

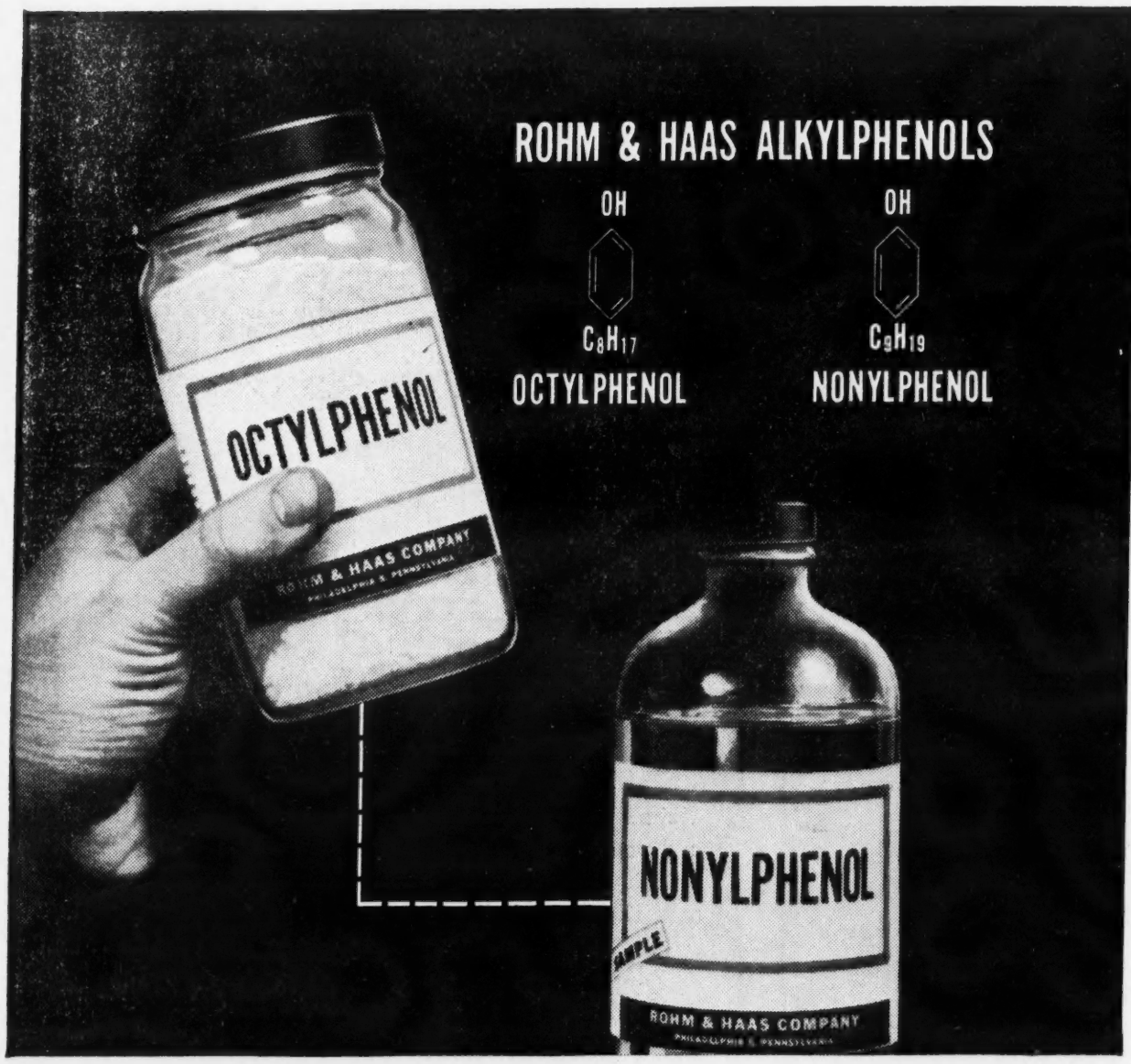
Alcohol, Denat.—2-Amino-2-Methyl-1-Propanol

Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis, gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.58 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

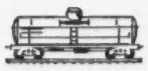
Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.68 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.47 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Alcohol, octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., dms., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
nydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. 0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .76½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —



ROHM & HAAS ALKYLPHENOLS

Low Cost Intermediates



Here are just a few ideas on how Rohm & Haas octylphenol and nonylphenol can help you build products and properties economically. • They react with aldehydes to yield phenolic resins. • When used with other phenols, even small quantities make phenolic resins more water resistant, more soluble in oil, and better in electrical properties. • Octylphenol stabilizes ethylcellulose against deterioration by ultraviolet light.

These alkylphenols are also logical intermediates in making non-ionic wetting agents and emulsifiers, detergent oil-additives, fungicides, rubber chemicals, corrosion inhibitors, and pharmaceuticals. They're available in tank cars and carloads. Write Department SP today for more information.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 --
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms. l.c.l. lb .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran, fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.76 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.42.00 -46.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.53
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20¼- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls, ex whse. lb. .54 —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, finrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,430.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.742.50 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.479.60 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.81.90 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.92 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.57.75 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.95 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.38.85 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.63

B

Bacitracin bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. 70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. 75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech. cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —

CSC NITROPARAFFINS

Nitroparaffins and their derivatives are economical, effective, versatile chemicals for such uses as solvents . . . prime ingredients . . . raw materials . . . sensitizers . . . emulsifiers . . . analytical reagents . . . reducing agents . . . inhibitors . . . short-stoppers . . . surface activants . . . dispersants . . . anti-foamants.

In a relatively short time, the members of the nitroparaffin family found wide use in many important industries.

New groups of derivatives are being studied continually for new and profitable applications. Steadily increasing quantities of these unusual chemicals are being shipped from CSC's plant in Sterlington, La.

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CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80 60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton 81 45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. 74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —

Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70

Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP f.f.c. cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 15-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)

Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, flars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 4.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l. lb. .15½- .19¼
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanide, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton. 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton. 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

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Here are many more production-controlled, high-quality fluorides:

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Fluoboric Acid
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Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
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Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
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Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .85 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs 22.60 -24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 88.25 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd metropolitan area. ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20

You'll make money on chemicals this year!

Regardless of the type of business you're in—if you're successful, chemicals will contribute something to your profits. Perhaps your chemical profits will be in the form of processes that cut costs or make your products better; perhaps they will be in components—like plastics, for instance—that will make your products more saleable; perhaps they will be in a form which brings something entirely new to your business. But, in one way or another, chemicals will mean profits for you—for only the chemical industry supplies *all* other industries.

Chances are you'll make more and more profits as the result of chemical progress in the years ahead. New chemical plant construction for 1956 and 1957 alone is estimated at $1.6 billion. Chemical sales which hit $21 billion in 1955 are expected to increase another 50% within the next ten years. And every other industry will profit by this progress!

In marking the observance of the third annual Chemical Progress Week, Columbia-Southern reminds you of the opportunities which the chemical industry will be bringing your way.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

CHLORINE, ALKALIES AND RELATED CHEMICALS

•

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

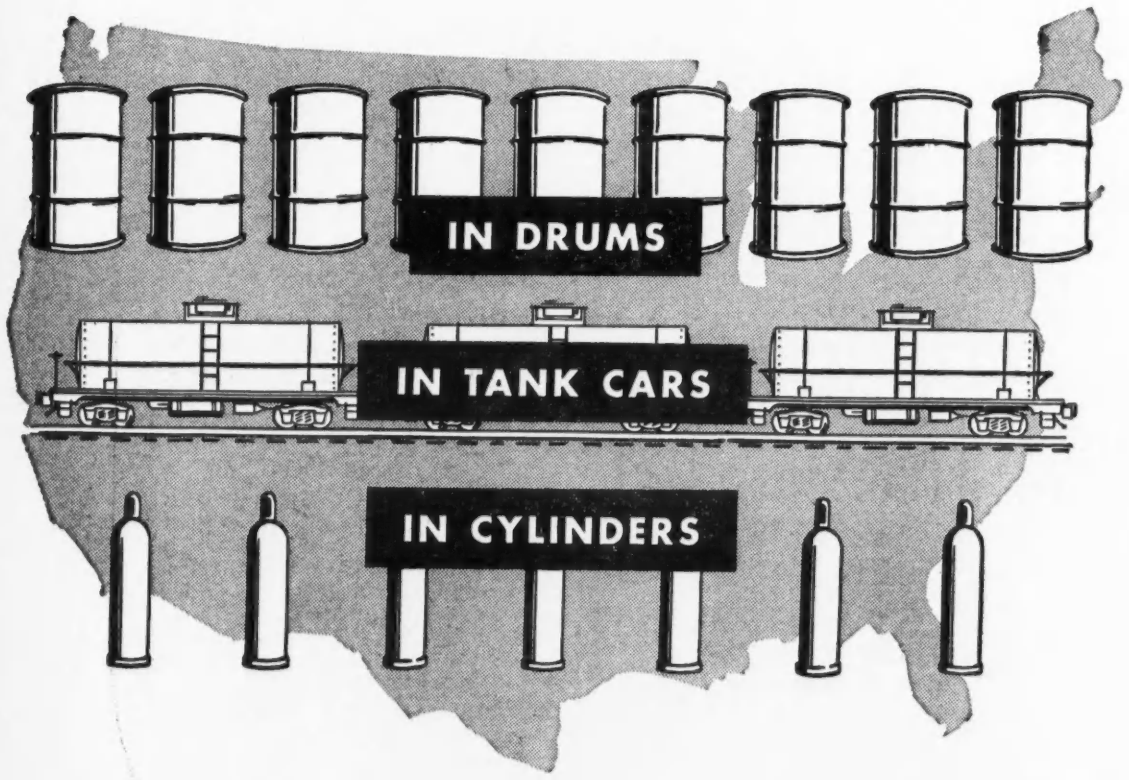
Carotene—Cobalt Metal

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per dlvd gram .295 - —
In carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, A units per lb., dms., works, million units .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns, gram .684 - —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb .32 - .35
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb .38 - .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb .24 - .25
New Zealand, same basis lb .29 Nom.
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm. lots, same nasis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb .19 - —
Corinje, bls lb .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton 160.00 - 165.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 - 30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb .40 - .41
Alleppey, bgs lb 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, bgs lb .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .543 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb .593 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb .543 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .583 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd, E lb .543 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd lb .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb .78 - —
Roman, cs lb 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 52.00 - —
Briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 75.00 - 80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 81.00 - 85.00
lump, bulk, c.l. ton 55.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - 67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 - 71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, tanks, works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17¼- —
Chlorinated Paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., 1,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb .75 - —
less than 1,000 lbs, same basis lb .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .77 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .17 - —
USP, dms lb .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd, E., 100% basis lb .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd, E lb .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb 58.00 - —
75% tin, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb .09½- —
cbys., works lb .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .51 - .53
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb .85 - —
"000", bgs., afloat lb 1.00 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb 5.45 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif, bots lb 13.75 - 15.00
nat., bots oz 7.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 - 14.50
l.c.l. ton 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb .39 - .40
Zanzibar, bgs lb .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb 2.60 - —

DU PONT METHYLAMINES
for consistently high purity



Monomethylamine–Dimethylamine–Trimethylamine
in aqueous and anhydrous forms

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for polymers, copolymers, hydrocarbon gases, and many other organic compounds

HIGHBOILING, STABLE, COLORLESS

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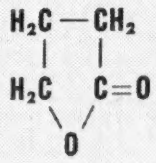
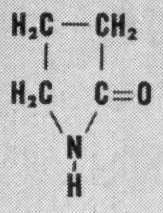


f.p. −44°C, b.p. 204°C, flash pt. 209°F. Soluble in water, alcohols, benzene, etc.

SOLVENT:
for polyacrylonitrile, cellulose acetate, polystyrene, shellac, etc. Selective solvent for acetylene in gas streams. Solvent in paint removers and petroleum processing.

OTHER USES:
Chemical intermediate for aliphatic and cyclic compounds. Cellulose acetate swelling agent for films and fibers.

2-PYRROLIDONE

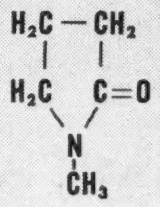


m.p. 25°C, b.p. 245°C, flash pt. 290°F. Soluble in water, alcohols, benzene, etc.

SOLVENT:
for polymers, Chlordane, DDT, d-sorbitol, glycerine, iodine, and sugars.

POLYAMIDE CONDENSATION POLYMER:
Polymerizes to a high molecular weight, linear, nylon-like polymer, $[NHCH_2CH_2CH_2CO]_n$.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE



f.p. −24.8°C, b.p. 202°C, flash pt. 204°F. Soluble in water, alcohols, amines, ketones, etc.

SOLVENT:
for acrylonitrile polymers and copolymers. Spinning agent for polyvinyl chloride solutions. Dissolves 39 times its own volume of acetylene from natural gas streams. Solvent for agricultural chemicals...phenyl mercuric acetate, 2,4-D, etc.

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As a solvent for sugars it opens a new field of polyol reactions... permits the reaction of sugars with sodium, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and other chemicals.

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From Research to Reality

Cobalt naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 • —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 • —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 • —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 • —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 • —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 • —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47 - .52
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 • —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 • —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 • —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 • .22
blue, bls lb. .20 • .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 • —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 • .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 • .16
Condurango bark, bales lb .40 - 50
Copaiba balsam, cns. dms lb. .90 - 1.20

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 • —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20 000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., l.c., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - .53⅛
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 • —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. .57 • .64½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- .83⅛
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .57½- .67½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.70 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 - 19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 27.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 • —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 35.85 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 37.35 • —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 165.00 • —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 • —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 50.50 • —
solvent, same basis ton. 48.50 • —
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. .85 • .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 • —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 • .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 • .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 • .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 • —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —

Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 • —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 • —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 • —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 • —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 • .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 • .31⅛
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 • .65
powd., cs lb. .75 • .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton 2.75 • —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 • —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton. 120.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 • —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 • .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 • .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 • —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 • —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 • —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 • —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 • .49
tanks, works lb. .39 • —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 • .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 • .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 • .26¾
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 • .27¾
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 • —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 • —
17%P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 62.10 • —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 • .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a, bbls lb. .21 • .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 • .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 • —
canary, light paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 • —
dark paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 • —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 • —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —

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CHEMICAL COMPANY

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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Highest Purity ***Water Stable***

ETHYL SILICATE

Water White Acid Free

40% — 28%

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Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49½ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½ - —
Dieldrin dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Sulfate dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., wcrks. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
kilo. 110.00 -132.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb. 90 1 10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5.00 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 .38
Stearate dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .065 - .072
Sulfate, bulk gram. .065 - .072
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, works lb. .27½ - —

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42½ - —

Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½ - .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports, exdock ton 70 00 -72 00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1 00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17 60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17 60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17 60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35 90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 7 85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22 85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 7 50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17 60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Check the solvents you use

and see the advantages of

isobutyl acetate

☑ *if you use n-Butyl Acetate,* isobutyl acetate can be used interchangeably in most cases. In lacquer formulations, for example, isobutyl acetate can usually be substituted without any apparent change in handling characteristics of the lacquer or physical properties of the resulting film. And you do this with an 11% savings, at today's prices.

☑ *if you use MIBK,* by substituting isobutyl acetate, you achieve better blush resistance and improved flow-out, again with an 11% savings in cost. In addition, manufacturers using methyl isobutyl carbinol with MIBK to increase blush resistance and flow-out will find this unnecessary when they switch to isobutyl acetate—effecting a further savings.

☑ *if you use n-Butyl Acetate with sec-Butyl Acetate or n-Propyl Acetate,* your cost per gallon with any usable combination is probably greater than with isobutyl acetate alone. Moreover, isobutyl acetate gives better blush resistance and flow-out, and frees a storage tank for other purposes.

Eastman isobutyl acetate offers other advantages, in addition to lower cost and improved final product. The mild, pleasant odor of this solvent is preferred by most people over the stronger odor of n-butyl acetate. Its price is stable. And because it weighs less per gallon than n-butyl acetate, you save over $1,000 on every 8,000 gallon tank car you buy at current prices.

As a result, isobutyl acetate is finding wide acceptance as a lacquer solvent in its own right, as well as a satisfactory replacement for more expensive solvents. For additional information on this Eastman solvent, contact our nearest sales office or write to EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., Chemicals Division, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Dyes, Coaltar—Ethylene Dichloride

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	- 5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 33	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	- —
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	- —
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	- —
40	Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.29	- —
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	- —
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	- —
151	Orange AD	lb.	.67	- —
161	Orange RR	lb.	.80	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.18	- —
179	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.25	- —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	- —
561	Brown B	lb.	2.45	- —
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	- —
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.03	- —
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	- —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.94	- —
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	- —
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.92	- —
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.09	- —
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.16	- —
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.62	- —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.44	- —
299	Black F, conc.	lb.	1.86	- —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43	- —
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	- —
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	- —
365	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.11	- —
382	Scarlet R	lb.	2.20	- —
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	- —
406	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.30	- —
419	Red FC	lb.	1.23	- —
420	Brown M	lb.	1.19	- —
448	Red 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.43	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.65	- —
593	Green BY, conc.	lb.	.87	- —
596	Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	- —
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	- —
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	- —
640	Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	- —
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	- —
657	Green V	lb.	2.31	- —
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	- —
667	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.05	- —
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.68	- —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698	Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	- —
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	- —
729	Blue B, conc.	lb.	3.06	- —
749	Red BX	lb.	.87	- —
814	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.11	- —
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	- —
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	- —
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	- —
978	Black GXCF, conc.	lb.	.32	- —
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	- —
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	- —
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	- —
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	- —
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	- —
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	- —
1101	Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10	- —
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	- —
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste.	lb.	2.48	- —
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	- —
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	- —
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No

1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.			
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	2.54	- —
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	1.83	- —
p-24	Gray L	lb.	1.76	- —
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07	- —
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc.	lb.	2.10	- —
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	- —
p-813	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.03	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	- —
73	Oil scarlet ZBL	lb.	1.44	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,

1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	- —
1078	Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	- —
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	- —
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	- —
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	- —
	Oil black ZBH	lb.	4.61	- —
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	- —
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	- —
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	- —
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	- —
	Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	- —
	Oil yellow ZG, conc.	lb.	6.33	- —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

p-517	Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	- —
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc.	lb.	5.87	- —
	Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	- —
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	- —
	Spirit red ZB, conc.	lb.	6.41	- —

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.07	- 1.09
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	- .32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	- —
select, bundles	lb.	.75	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	-44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	- —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.93	1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	- —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	- —
Epinephrine, syn., USP bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.60	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150 00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	- —
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	- —
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	- —
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¾	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	- .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	- .45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.35½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.34	- —
Butyrate, works	lb	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- .70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	- .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	- .22
dms., works	lb.	.18	- .20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- —
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	2.71	- 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	- —
½-lb. ens	lb.	1.11	- —
¼-lb ens	lb.	1.21	- —
Indust., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½	- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.44½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.88	- —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	- —
l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Celanese* Double Duty Pentaerythritol fits "pure" as well as "tech" grade uses

Reduce your purchase and inventory problems with Celanese Double Duty P.E. It costs no more than "technical" grade, yet it qualifies for both premium and low-cost alkyd resin applications.

Celanese P.E. is high in hydroxyl value, uniform in mono content and low in ash. It eases filtration, permits lighter colors, and saves as much as 4% on pentaerythritol requirements.

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Celanese Corporation of America,
Chemical Division, Dept. 656-D,
180 Madison Ave., New York 16.

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Celanese* CHEMICALS
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140 200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 15.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. 07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls. dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¼% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .38 - .43
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 135.00 - —
Scrap, same basis ton. 131.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

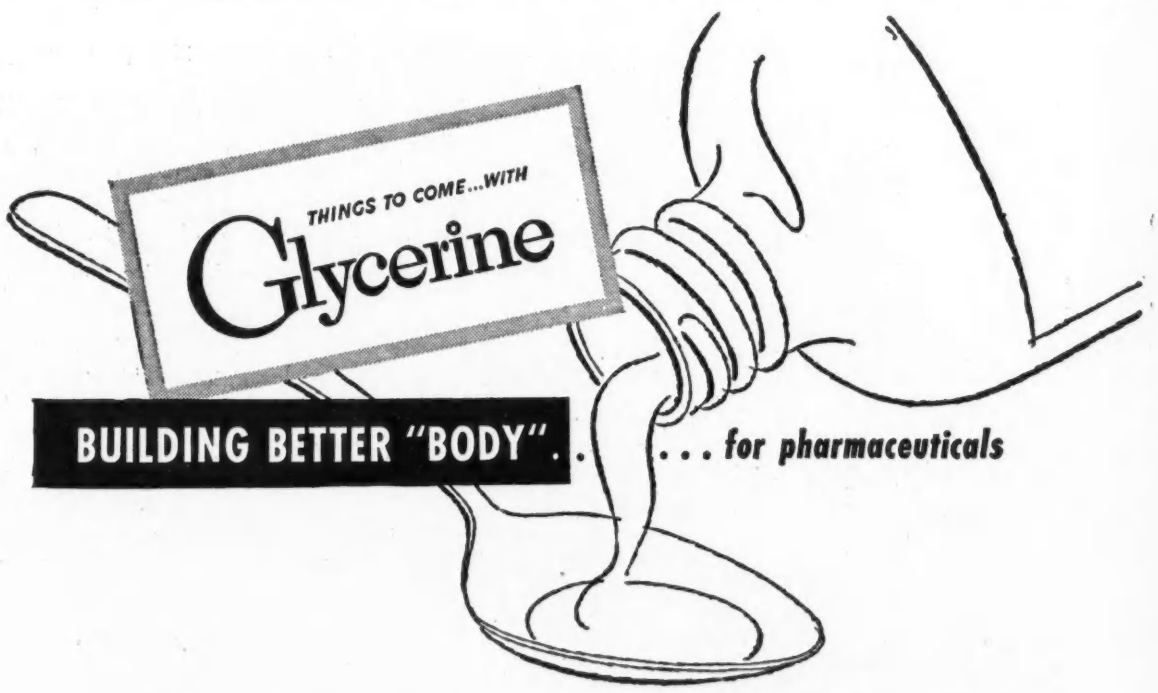
G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .66 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24

Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .35 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .63 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .31 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
pakers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 115 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —

Glue, hide, 395-427 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .19 Nom.
soapIye, 80%, tanks lb. .17 Nom.
refd., BP 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP CP 95% dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No 2 90-95% bgs. fib dms., ex whse lb 29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ - —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - .07½
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs. works lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd N of Penn. and N. C., E of Miss. including St Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls, same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —



For years, makers of cough syrups, lozenges, lotions and other drug and cosmetic preparations have used Glycerine to provide demulcent, humectant or solvent action. Recent research with new thickening agents indicates that these properties of Glycerine will soon be extended to a whole new range of pharmaceutical preparations.

Glycerine has been known for years to be compatible with conventional water soluble gums and gelling agents such as Gum Arabic and Karaya. New studies show that Glycerine is also compatible with a majority of the new synthetic gums. In most cases, Glycerine supplements the bodying action of these gums, and the resultant formulations are relatively unaffected by freezing and thawing.

Other fields, too, will benefit from this compatibility of Glycerine. Nontoxic lubricants are now possible. Important improvements in printing inks, grinding and polishing pastes, gasket seals—all making use of Glycerine's unique balance of properties—are promised.

The versatility that has won such wide acceptance for Glycerine in the past continues to open new doors to chemical progress. In paints, foods, pharmaceuticals, packaging . . . for tomorrow's surge of specialties . . . in new formulations, reactions and processes, nothing takes the place of Glycerine.

This balanced group of properties keeps Glycerine's usefulness growing

HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY • SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY • NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY • TASTE • MW/HYDROXYL RATIO • HUMECTANT • CARRIER • SOLVENT • LUBRICANT • SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT • ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE •

☑ CHECK AND SEND FOR TECHNICAL DATA

☐ 20-page booklet on Glycerine for product conditioning

☐ 8-page booklet on "Federal Specifications for Glycerine"

☐ 16-page booklet on Glycerine properties and applications

For your free copy of any or all of these booklets write: GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Green, Chrome—Isoquinoline

Green, chrome, CP, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 • —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 • —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 • —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 • —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 • —
Pigment B kegs lb. 1.35 • —
paste, kegs lb. .38 • —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 • .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 • 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 • 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 • 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber sorts, bgs lb. .22 • .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 • .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 • .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 • —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 • —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 • .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ • .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .41 • .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .31 • .33
DK, bgs, No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 • .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .22 • .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 • .26
bgs lb. .24 • .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 • .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 • .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 • —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 • —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 • .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 • .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ • .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 • .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 • .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 • .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 • .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 • .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 • .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ • .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 • .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 • —
Gum, Dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 • .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 • .30
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ • .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 • .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½ • .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
Guar food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 • —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 • —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 • —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 • —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 • —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 • .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .55 • —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 • .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 • .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.00 • 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 1.80
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton.20.30 • —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton.20.00 • —
works, N. Y. C ton.17.00 • —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 • —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

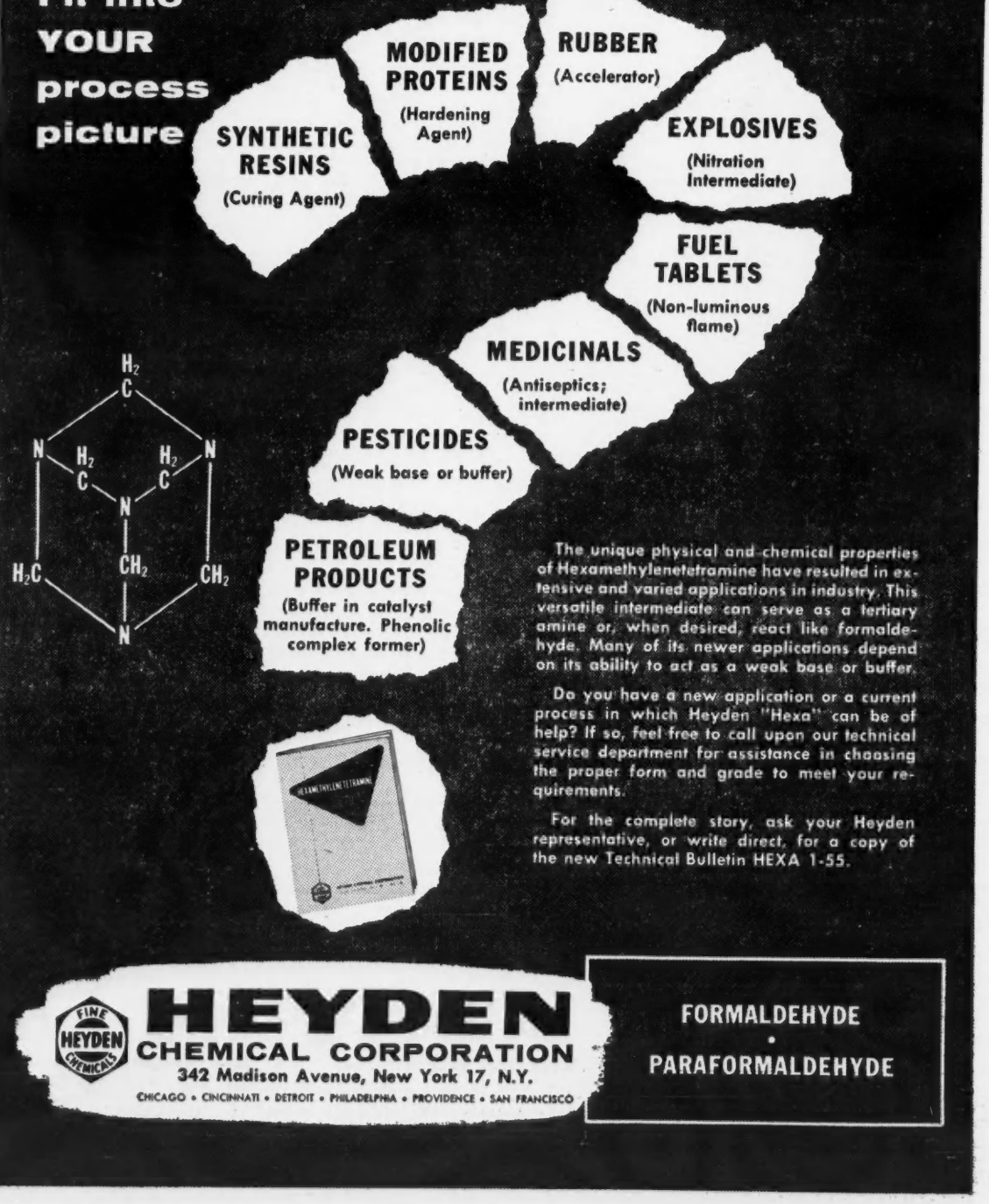
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 • .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.60 • 3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 • —
No 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 • —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 • —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ • —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 • .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ • —
Borger, Tex gal. 14¾ • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots lb.22.50 • —
5-lb. lots lb.23.00 • —
1-lb lots lb.23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.98 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 • —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 • —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 • —
USP dms., 500-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ • —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ • —
Borger, Tex gal. .13½ • —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb 33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 • 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
α-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 • —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 • —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 8.50 • —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 • —
Horehound herb, bls lb .16 .19
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb 1.35 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 • 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 • 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 • 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 • .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ • .32¼
dlvd. W lb. .39 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ • .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 • —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 • 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 • 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.13.50 • —
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 • 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 • 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 • —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 • —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 • 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.42 • —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 • 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 • 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.30 • 5.60
b-Ionone, cs lb. 6.00 • 7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 • 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 • 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 • .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 • .95
Formate, dms lb. .90 • —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 • 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 • 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ • —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ • —
tanks dlvd lb. .19½ • —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 • 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy. gal. .15½ • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .22½ • —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .10½ • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 • .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 • .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 • 1.25

Does HEYDEN
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
Fit into YOUR process picture



The unique physical and chemical properties of Hexamethylenetetramine have resulted in extensive and varied applications in industry. This versatile intermediate can serve as a tertiary amine or, when desired, react like formaldehyde. Many of its newer applications depend on its ability to act as a weak base or buffer.

Do you have a new application or a current process in which Heyden "Hexa" can be of help? If so, feel free to call upon our technical service department for assistance in choosing the proper form and grade to meet your requirements.

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FORMALDEHYDE
•
PARAFORMALDEHYDE

J

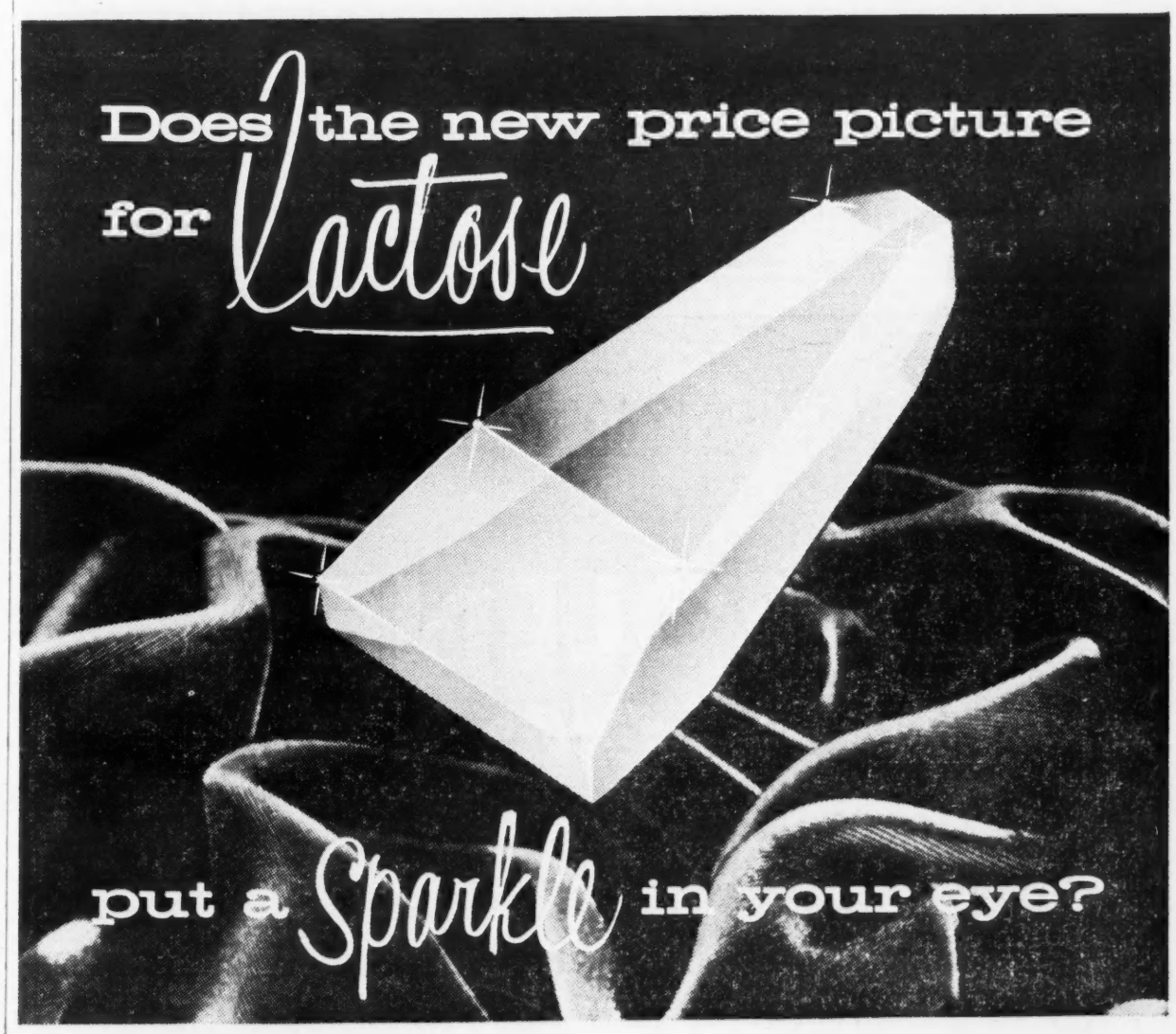
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.43	- .55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	- .65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	- .20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	- .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	- .12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	- —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.19½	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¼	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¾	- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower. Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	- —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.28	- .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.26	- .29
hydrous, dms., works	lb	.25	- .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	12.65	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	- .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12	- —
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.11	- —
Turkey, bls	lb.	.25	- —
Yugoslavia, bls	lb.	.11	- —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	- .40
select., bls	lb.	.90	- —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½	- —
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	- .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	- —
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	- —
Linoleate fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	- —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1580	- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾	- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	- —
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	- —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	- —
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.16½	- —
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- .15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	- .12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	- .17
powd., bbls	lb.	.12	- .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71	- —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.21	- —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	- 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	5.35	- 6.85
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	- 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	5.40	- 5.80
96-98% dms	lb.	6.75	- 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.95	- 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	- 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	- 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30	- —
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	57.00	- —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis	ton.	51.00	- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
Bromide NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.30	- —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	- —
tech. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works	lb.	.82	- 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85	- 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½	- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	- 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½	- —
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½	- —
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½	- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.80	- .80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81	- .81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	- 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.23	- —
Lithium salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	- —
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	- —
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	- —
Titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50	- —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18½	- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.20	- 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots	kilo.	140.00	-150.00



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M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., works lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., frt equald lb. .12 .13
truckloads, frt equald lb. 11 —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .14 .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .14 .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.55.00 -105.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt alld. on carlots lb. .53 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ..... ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Glucoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..... ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works ..... lb. .62 - —
single dm., works ..... lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns. ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask .. net-flask.264.00 -266.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ..... lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.). 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms .. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. .. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots ..... lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.90 - —

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NEOLENE 400

Neolene 400 is an established high-quality hydrocarbon that has earned a key position, not only with the world's foremost processors, but also with smaller compounders everywhere. Sulfonates produced from Neolene 400 are particularly well suited for compounding in liquid formulations. Latest sulfonation method, using SO_3 with Neolene 400, contributes to quality and production efficiency in liquid formulations. This procedure does away with handling, storing and disposing of spent sulfuric acid.

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WATER-SOLUBLE SULFONATES—produced from Neolene 400. Available as sulfonate slurry, sulfonic acid, or in spray-dried and drum-dried forms.

OIL-SOLUBLE SULFONATES—manufactured by sulfonation of synthetically produced hydrocarbon under closely controlled conditions.

CONOCO H-300, a secondary plasticizer for vinyls—outstanding light stability . . . improved low-temperature flexibility . . . viscosity depressant and stabilizer.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—Continental Oil Company is thoroughly experienced in the manufacture and application of sulfonates. Let us help you with your particular problem. Continental Oil Company, Petrochemical Department, DivisionD4, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.—1353 No. North Branch Street, Chicago, Ill.—Export: Airco Company International, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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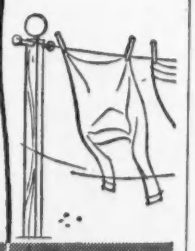
CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28



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CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld, E lb. .07½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld, E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld, E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld, E lb. .08¾- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld, E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13½
New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 28 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Dutch, bgs. lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 6.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton. 52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

n-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
West Indian, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .13¾- —

Sodium Tripolyphosphate

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS

Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)

Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Phosphates

Trisodium Phosphate
Chlorinated

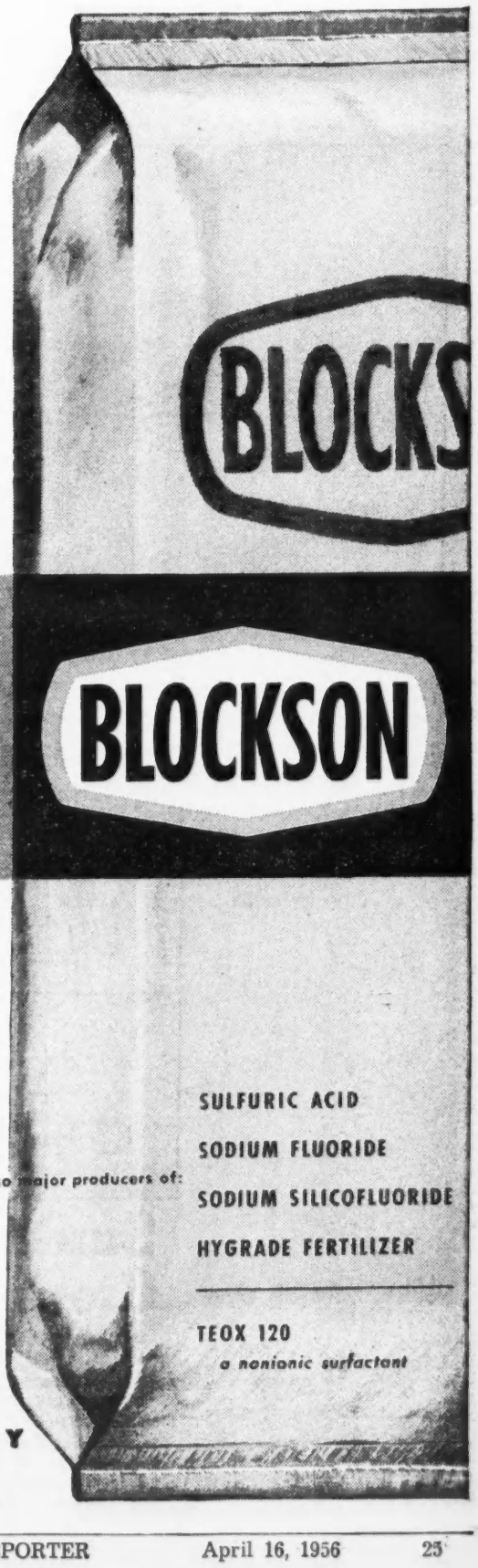
Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
CRYSTALLINE

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28

Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
JOLIET, ILLINOIS



1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

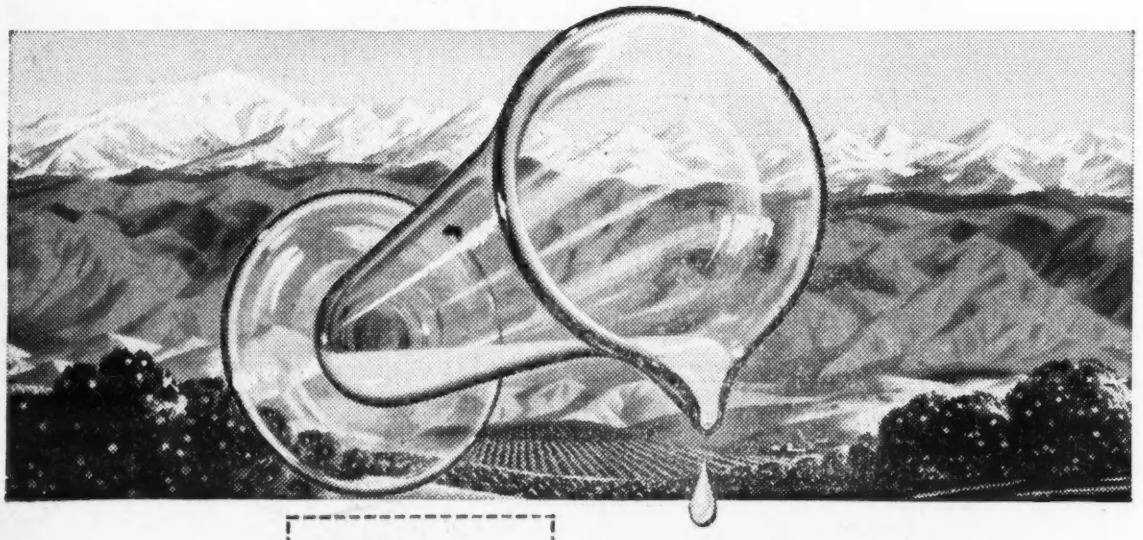
Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. 1.15 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.30 - —
Angelica root, bots lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 2.50
West Indian 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —

Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.36.00 -45.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .2710- —
tanks lb. — - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .2560- —
tanks lb. .2435- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tanks lb. .17¼ Nom.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .18¼- .18½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
tanks lb. .1950 Nom.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .12 - .13
75%, dms., l.c.l lb. .15 - .16

Oil, cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.90
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .94 - —
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11½- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11¼ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.13.00 -15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks lb. .1910- —
Costus, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .15 - —
Valley lb. .14⅞- .15
Texas lb. .15 - .15¼
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .22¾- .23
tanks lb. .19 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dilliseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25

Oil, dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .68 - 1.05
80-90%, dms lb. .78 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.12.75 -14.25
Bourbon, cns. lb.13.00 -14.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- .20¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾- .21¾
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns lb. 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb.50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
West Indian, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1930- —
l.c.l. lb. .2030- .2080
tanks (f.o.m. Minneapolis) lb. .1600- —
New York lb. .1730- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1770- .1780
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08½- .08¾
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .17 - .17¼
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.360.00 - —
Spanish, bots lb.32.50 -75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .55 - .58
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .15½- .16
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 3.40 - 3.75
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .40 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .14¼- .14½
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.25 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16¾- —
refd., dms. lb. .24¼- .21¼
tanks lb. .20⅜- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 5.40 - —
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.65 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex whse. lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N Y C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.14.50 -15.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .49 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocetea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .14⅝- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07½- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .1982- .2000
tanks lb. .1768- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1932- .1980
tanks lb. .1718- —
salad, dms. lb. .2009- .2035
tanks lb. .1798- —

NO OTHER INGREDIENT



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Exchange ®

OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

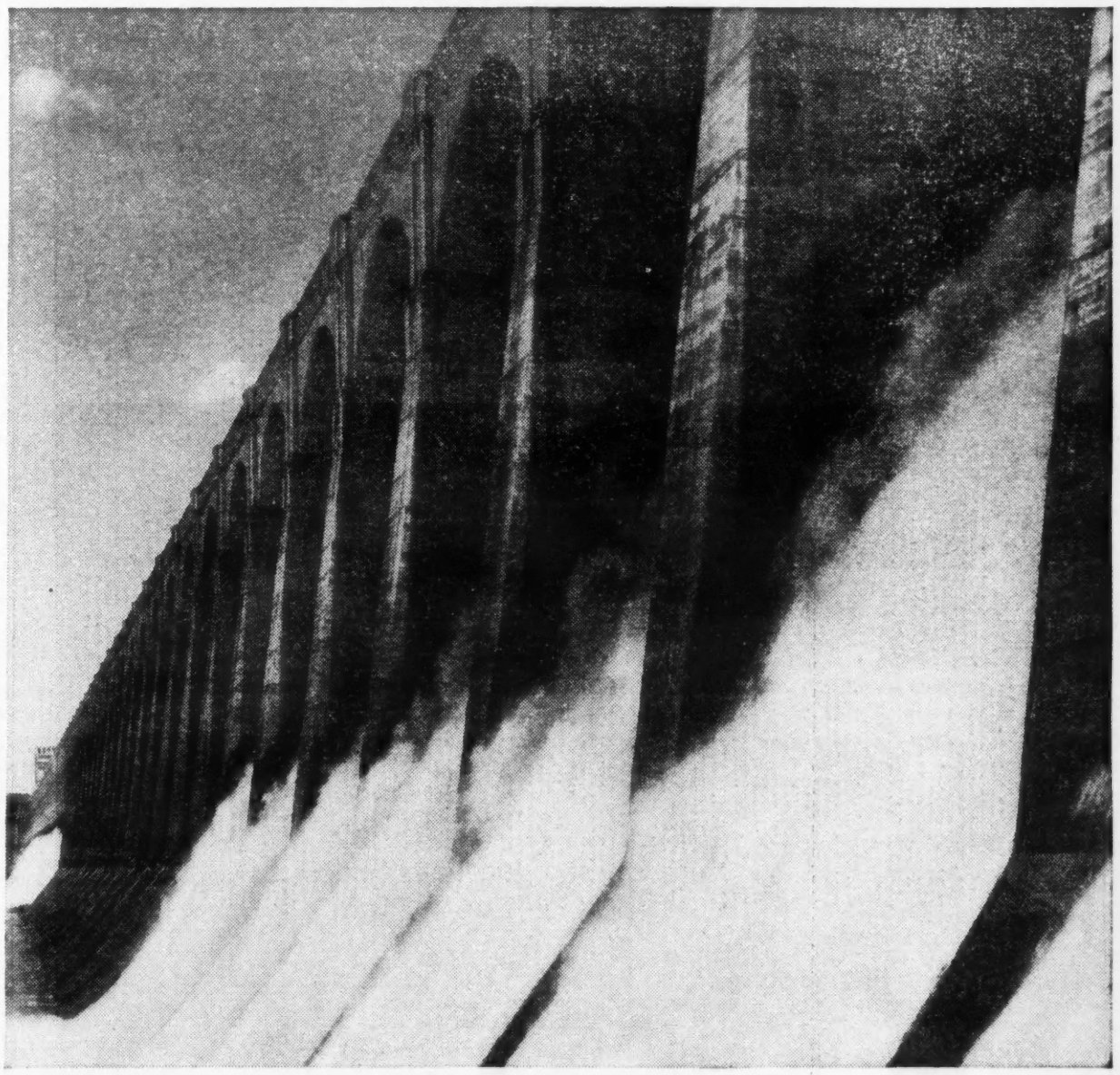
Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 4.70 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .03¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .13½- .16½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Tansy, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0334- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, drms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .23
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23¾- —
domestic mills lb. .22½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -15.75
Haitian, cns. lb. 9.80 -11.75
Java, cns lb. 18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56⅛
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59⅛
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .69½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- 75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
t.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- 78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .12½- .13
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls. lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2160- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .43
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniliin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniliin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 52.00 -52.50
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04½
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04½
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04½
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythrital, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .32 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅝- .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .05⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅞- 10⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- .10⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13575



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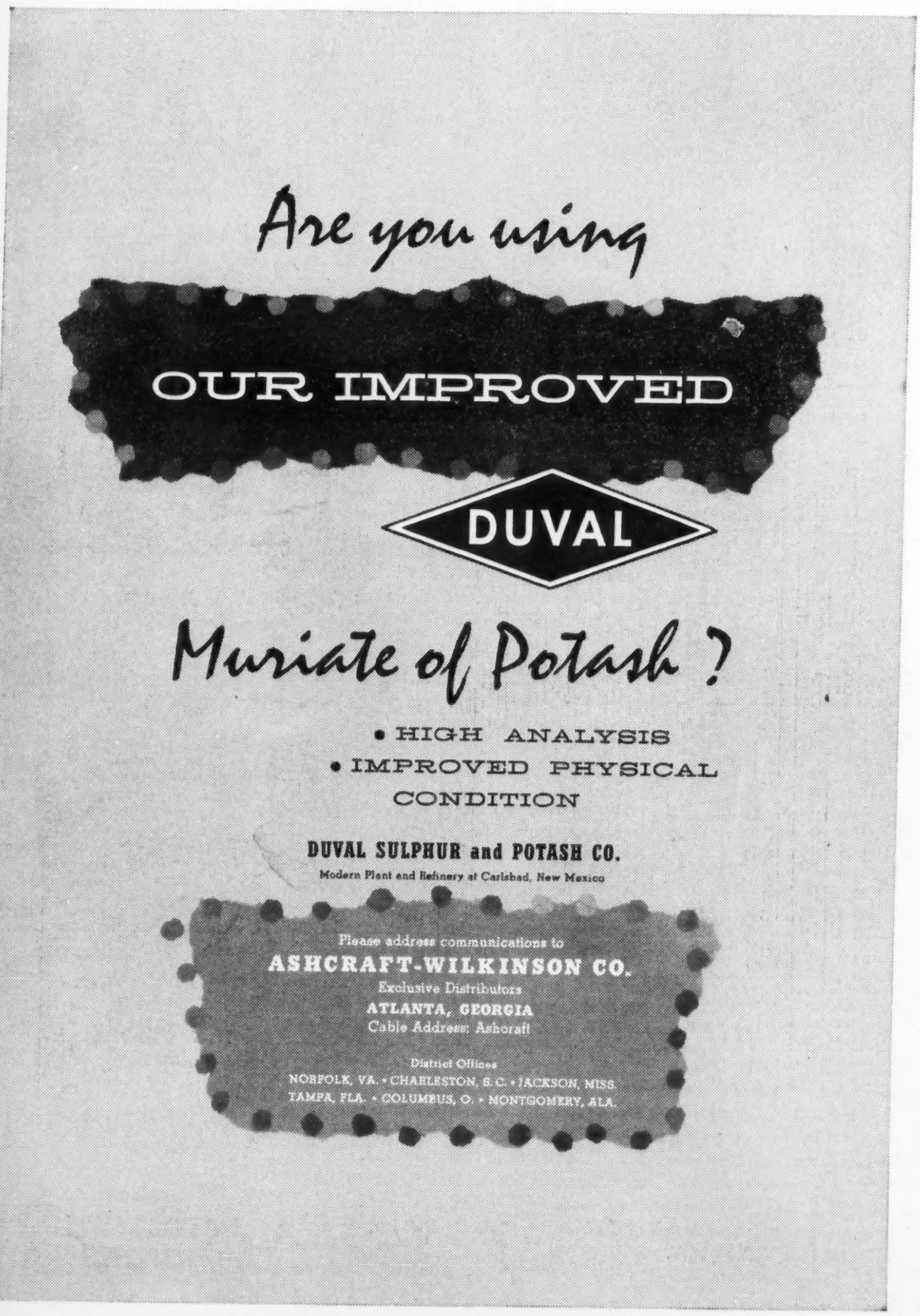
Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco, gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks,
West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —

Petroleum, VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾ - —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works, lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb.17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines,
68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.81 - 4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.21 - 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - —
The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ngs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .84 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .58 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lo. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.97.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48



Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.23	—
Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Potash, caustic reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.15	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.20	—
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		5.05	—
tanks, same basis, 100 lbs.		3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd. dms	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.38½	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.38	—
smaller lots	lb.	.39	.42
imp, kgs.	lb.	.29	—
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	—
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.52	.62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20	—
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.00	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.60	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	.11½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.35	—
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	28.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.25	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	26.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.40	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	.17
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms	lb.	.41	—
powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.45	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.455	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.50	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.22½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.60	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½	.33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	1.90	1.93
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price.	unit-ton.	.17	.1765
July forward	unit-ton.	.38	—
Metabisulfite, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.21
powd. dms	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price	unit-ton.	.36	—
July forward	unit-on.	.38	—
59-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price	ton.	26.00	—
July forward	ton.	27.20	—
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	14.40	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	10.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	12.50
USP gran., dms.	lb.	.18	—
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	191.50	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	198.00	—
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	302.50	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	.24½	.27½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.27¼	.29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.18	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.20	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb.	.16½	.18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	17.00	17.30
l.c.l., works	100-lbs.	17.80	—
Silicate, soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works, 100-lbs.		6.55	6.95
tanks, works, 100-lbs.		5.45	—
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.50	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works, 100 lbs.		7.25	7.65
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.45	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works, 100 lbs.		7.20	7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.705	.771
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price,	unit-ton.	.64	—
July forward	unit-ton.	.67	—
NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	—
powder, dms.	lb.	.16½	.17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiacyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.84	.94
tech., works	lb.	.77	.79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price	ton.	13.45	—
July forward	ton.	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40¼	—
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.41	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41½	.47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45	—
Acetate, bots.	gram.	.40	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.90	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.00	3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.50	—
Acetate, bots.	gram	.70	—
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04½	—
N. Y. Harbor	gal.	.09	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1075	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis			
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0825	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.095	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.07	—
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—

Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Tristearate—Quercitron Liquid

Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
husks, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	.04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works	lb.	.65	—
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75	42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.37½	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00	5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF, dms.	lb.	3.27	3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed mottled dms. works	lb.	.13	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
dense, opaque dms., works,	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.14	—
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16¼	.16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23/64	
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 21/32	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—

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Hair bleaching

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28

fmc FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Becco Peroxygen Chemicals: Hydrogen Peroxide • Sodium Perborate • Peracetic Acid • Persulfates and others

FMC CHEMICALS INCLUDE: BECCO *Peroxygen Chemicals* • WESTVACO *Phosphates, Barium and Magnesium Chemicals* • WESTVACO *Alkalis, Chlorinated Chemicals and Carbon Bisulfide* • NIAGARA *Insecticides, Fungicides and Industrial Sulphur* • OHIO-APEX *Plasticizers and Chemicals* • FAIRFIELD *Pesticide Compounds and Organic Chemicals*

Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 88 - —
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls ..... lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls ..... lb 3.60 5.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.24 - —
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.90 - —
Mercury lithpone, light shade, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
medium-light shade, bbls. lb. 2.10 - —
medium shade, bbls ..... lb. 2.25 - —
dark shade, bbls lb. 2.40 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Red, iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubline toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works ... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 6.00 - 6.50
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb .15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03 —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04 —
Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots. lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ... lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, Jmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls ... lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. ..... lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd. bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ... lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls. lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat ..... lb. .16¾- —
hulled ..... lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian, natural ..... lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .... lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .51 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .49 - —
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .... Troy oz. .91 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84¼- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅝- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Your Cleaners "TIRE OUT" too Fast?

What's buffer capacity? It's the "staying power" of a cleaner or detergent—the ability to maintain a reasonably constant pH in spite of dilution and contamination.

Cowles DRYMET has excellent buffer capacity. Its pH varies only a little with changes in concentration. You can use this buffer capacity of DRYMET to give your formulations more cleaning power—more "staying power".

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7018 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO
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Company_____
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Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
METAL CLEANER DEPARTMENT
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

SEND THIS COUPON GET THIS

DRYMET File Folder
for Technical Data

Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —

Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
retd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —

p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 - 2.45

p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —

Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½

Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67

Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.05 - —
bots 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —

Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —

Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¾

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —

Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt. equaid 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equaid 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10

Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 - —

Borate (see Borax).

Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .36 - —

Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal. monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —

Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼

Chloride, tech (see Salt)
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12

Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15

Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25

Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —

Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).

Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —

Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430- —

Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms. lb. .35 - —

Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —

Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00

Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).

Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —

Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).

Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98

Hyposulfate, NF (see Sodium sulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00

Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.

Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62

Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —

Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —

Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).

Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 - 140.50

Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.

Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —

Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —

Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00

Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73

Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).

Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —

Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton 47.75 - —

Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —

Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65

Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —

Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).

Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).

Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33

Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32

Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.

Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —

Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960

Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45

Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —

USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½

monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70

duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20

tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65

cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).

Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 11.60

ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½- .43½

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ 8.52½

Salicylate, USP, dms lb. 71 74
powd dms lb 47 48

Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs 4.25 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs 5.25 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —

Silicate liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —

ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES

Cosmetic
Pharmaceutical
Paint
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Textile
Edible oils
. . . and many others

Many liquid pharmaceuticals—elixirs, syrups, tonics—are more pleasant to take, more economical to make, because of sorbitol. This versatile polyol, made by hydrogenating sugar, supplies high-viscosity bodying action. It tastes good. It is non-volatile. It sells at a steady low price.

Sorbitol helps many other products, too. It is the "moisture-conditioning agent" for the nation's leading cosmetics and toothpastes. In candies and marshmallows, it enhances flavor and keeping qualities.

If sorbitol sounds interesting to you, we'll send you literature about it—and more personal help, too, if need be. And remember, Atlas also makes the world's largest line of surfactants, including emulsifiers, detergents, wetting agents and the like. We want your company to be one of our honored customers. More than likely it already is, but if not, it probably will be soon.

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Sodium Silicate—Sumac Leaves

Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works....ton.62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .571 - .625
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works..lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works..lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E... lb. .40 - —
10-lb. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E.... lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —

Sorbitol, soln., reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works ....lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.52.00 -52.50
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns.....oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls .....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls....lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .785 - .795
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E .....lb. 1.00 - 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.777
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .79¾- .80¾
Sulfate, dms., works .....lb. .964 - .984
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. 7.17 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. ... .100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
ex whse, N. Y.....lb. .08½- .09½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs .....lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .065 - .072
Stronium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. .....oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs .....lb. .78 .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ...lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E ...lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms ..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. .....lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms .....lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 -31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port..long-ton.28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .64 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .64¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .63¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock....ton.127.00 - —

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Distillation Range
IBP...375°F. EP...465°F.
Kauri-Butanol Value...25

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NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100G/77°/ 5 SEC.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS ONE (U.S. Pat. No. 2471102)	195-200	1-2	4-5	12-16	55-65	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-16	45-55	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	28-30	75-80	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	3-5	BROWN	14-17	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX*	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON* B-20 MEKON* A-20 MEKON* Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
POLYMEKON**	200-MIN.	0-3	YELLOW	0.0	0.0	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
WARCO* WAX 150-A WARCO* WAX 150-A	145-155 145-155	15-20 15-20	YELLOW 1-2 BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO* WAX 170-A	170-175	10-15	YELLOW 1-2	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCO* WAX 180 WARCO* WAX 180	180-185 180-185	4-7 4-7	WHITE BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCOSINE*	150-155	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	136-138 ASTM	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
CANE WAX 700	169-174	1.0-1.5	BROWN	25-30	70-90	VEGETABLE WAX
CANE WAX 500	171-176	3 MAX.	LIGHT BROWN	25-35	55-70	VEGETABLE WAX
CANE WAX 517-711	170-175	2 MAX.	BLACK	—	—	VEGETABLE WAX

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Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton		.88	.91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton		.88	.91
triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton		.98	—

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom. ord. Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	18.40	—
l.c.l. works	ton	36.00	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	35.00
99 5/8% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	33.00	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works	ton.	37.00	—
Imp Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines	ton	20.00	25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10½	—
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¼	—
fancy bleachable, tanks, dlvd.,	lb.	.07½	—
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s	lb.	.09½	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07	—
special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.08¾	.09
50% bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton		4.00	—
Chicago, bulk unit-ton		4.75	—
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47	.49
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.54	.56
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.70	.72½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	.74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½	—
Coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).			
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms	lb.	.67½	.74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	—
extra, dms	lb.	.41	.60
prime, dms	lb.	.30	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	.75
prime, dms	lb.	.55	.70
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram	.70	—
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram	.68	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd	lb.	12.50	15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots, dlvd	lb.	8.00	13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.25	—
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	—
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.30	—
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms	kilo.	60.00	—
ampule grade	kilo.	62.00	—
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	62.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots	lb.	.72	—
less tons lots	lb.	.74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	450.00	500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs	lb.	.19	.22½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.50	2.60
Iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root)			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).			
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Metal (Straits)	lb.	.99½	—
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).			
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	120.00	—
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l.,	ton.	137.50	—
5-ton lots	ton.	142.50	—
ton lots	ton.	147.50	—
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.			
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.95	9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.39¾	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.	kilo.	149.65	—
Acetate	kilo.	136.00	—
d-a-Tocopherol acetate	kilo.	185.00	—
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate	kilo.	165.00	—
oTolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs	lb.	1.40	—
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis.	lb.	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	4.25	4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).			
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.79	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32	—
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.32	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.32	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Toluol, coaltar, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N.Y.	gal.	.35	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.25	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.97	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	1.65	1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.00	1.95
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb	.26	—
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver,	lb.	.43	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver,	lb.	.40	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	—
tanks, same oasis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.13	—
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¾	—
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys. works, frt adjusted	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34½	—
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.47	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.45¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver,	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver,	lb.	.43¾	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	—
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½	—

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .40 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 • —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .20½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ • —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 • —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 • —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 • .85
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .41 • —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton.120.00 • —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse. ton.140.00 • —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E. ton.105.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 • —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 • —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 • —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 • —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 • .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 • —
dl-Valine, dms., works. lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.58.00 • —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½ • —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.38
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins. lb. 6.00 • 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins. lb. 6.75 • 7.00
whole, tins lb. 7.50 • 8.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 • 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 • 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.75 • —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 • 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ • —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ • —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ • —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works. lb. .11 • —
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 • —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, works lb. .25 • —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Methyl ether, cyls., works. lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis. lb. .47 • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works. lb. 1.40 • —
1 to 9 dms, works. lb. 1.50 • —
tanks, works. lb. 1.38 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ • —
tasks, frt. ald. lb. .16½ • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 • .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 • .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 • .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ • —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots. kilo.67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B, complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.185.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots. kilo.42.50 • —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 • —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

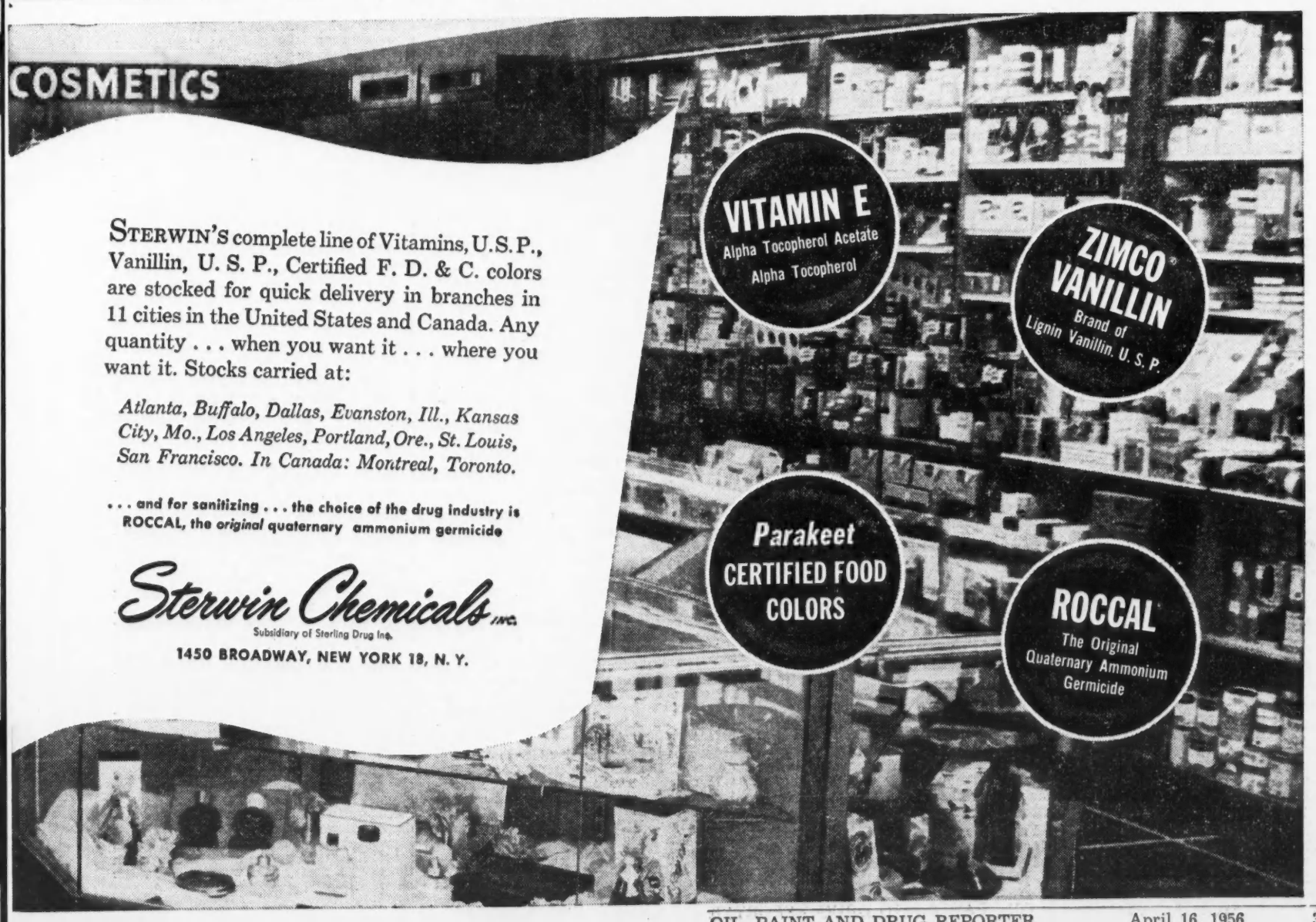
W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y or Chicago. lb. 2.05 • —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 • —
merchantable, bales, ex dock. ton.96.00 • —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾ .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ • —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .68 • .70
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 • .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 • .70
Chilian, bgs. lb. .70 • .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 • .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 • .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .73 • .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. 72 • .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .54 • .56
refd., bgs. lb. .57 • .59
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .56 Nom.
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .63 • .64
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 • .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .57 • .58
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 • .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .61 • .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 • .59
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 • .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 • 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 • 1.12
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs. lb. .47 • .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .14 • .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 • .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ • .13½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½ • .14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • .26
smaller lots, group 3, works. lb. .26 • .27
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .17 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½ • —
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 • —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½ • —
black ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½ • —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½ • —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. 77 • 79
tech., bgs. lb. .74 • .76
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 • .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 • .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 • .73
spot lb. 67¼ • .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls. lb. .16 .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39 50 • —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 56 00 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27 00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 • —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 • .23
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 • 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 • —

—Continued on page 61



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What About World Trade Week

On the current calendar of national events, the period of May 20-26 is World Trade Week. Every business executive who is doing any thinking about world trade in either direction knows that he must devote every week to the matter and that all the weeks in a year are not time enough for its adequate consideration. So, it is not too early now to get down to trying to figure out just what can be done with reference to world trade by any measure of national consideration five weeks hence.

Any satisfactory planning or projecting in that direction is almost impossible. There are too many political aspects to international relations on which world trade so completely depends. And nobody can say today what will be the condition of any one of those aspects even tomorrow and the consequent significance. The matter of foreign aid is one of the minor aspects —now hanging in the air. The big one, which can and will affect all the others, just now is the question of this country's participation in the Organization of Trade Cooperation. All other angles of the many-sided project of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, of course, have a heavy bearing on the whole idea of world trade. If World Trade Week is to lead to anything constructive, there will have to be meanwhile an extensive acquisition of factual information on all aspects of GATT; also a development of proper understanding of their significance and potentiality.

Whatever GATT may mean in any respect—the differences of opinion in relation thereto are many and wide—it is but the latest manifestation of the international ramifications of governmental interests and activities in the practices of business. Naturally it does not run in the same direction as does that of a protective tariff on imports which has long been characteristic of such governmental relations in this country. There can be no logical comparison of the two: their objectives lie diametrically apart.

In any analysis of any aspect of GATT as a factor in relation to the foreign trade of this country, it is imperative that due recognition be given to the fact that, while the nations which are associated in that agreement are in many respects allies, it does not follow that they are friends. The particular significance of that, obviously, is with reference to this country. Therefore, it is imperative that this country's business give serious thought to the possibility—it really is a probability—that, if the United States does not see fit to play on the OTC team, it will be teamed up against by at least some members of that group and confronted with prohibitively high import tariffs in those countries and export embargoes on articles which this country can advantageously and even beneficially import from those others. A study of existing conditions will disclose that such practices are not unused today.

In his proclamation of World Trade Week, President Eisenhower said that the United States wants to strengthen friendship ties with all free nations. Capable observers of international relations did not need the Soviet launching of a program of world-spread economic aid for other peoples to make them cognizant of the fact that trade —private business relations, that is— is a far more potent developer of useful, beneficial friendly relations than any measure of governmentally handled financial aid. President Eisenhower, with all his belief in the latter method, knows what trade relations can do to promote and maintain friendly international relations — that is the reason for World Trade Week. So do all open-minded business executives. The question to which all serious thinking in preparation for and utilization of World Trade Week should logically be directed is:—Can the friendly relations for which it is purposed be satisfactorily developed and maintained without the objectionable aspects of GATT by way of individually, independently negotiated and administered trade pacts between this country and the several other free nations with which friendly relations are highly desirable?

Looking at Educational Needs

It has nothing to recommend it in association with the relaxation of spring fever; but, reading of the voluminous report of the Committee for the White House Conference on Education could do more than a little to boost any forethinking person out of a vernal decline.

Such a reading would take too long; but, any businessman interested as he should be in the future of his calling would be well repaid by a perusal of the seven fundamental recommendations which occupy but four of the report's 195 pages.

Having read those recommendations, he would do well to get acquainted with the "Do-it-yourself" program for meeting the educational needs of the chemical industry's future ably outlined by one of the industry's executives to a recent session of the Commercial Chemical Development Association. He then would get a pretty good understanding of why the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has so steadily contended that the educational needs of the country will best be met by way of local interest and promotion; that federal aid should be steered clear of except in communities where there is no business population sufficient to undertake the task of doing what is needed.

After that, the reader of comments on educational needs might be able and inclined to do some useful assessing of the relative values of fundamental education and higher-level training. He might see why the needs, even those of the chemical industry, are not nearly so pressing at scientific or even technologic levels as they are for technicians or what used to be called artisans, who could and would lift from the shoulders of scientists and technologists and engineers much of the burden that they now are called upon to bear and enable them to devote themselves more fully to the doing of that for which they are particularly fitted.

From the viewpoint of industry, the biggest need in education is for the development of programs and processes at public school levels that will make the products better fitted as raw materials for utilization in industry and other segments of business. Right there comes in the opportunity to do it yourself by way of the establishment and maintenance of supplementary high-school facilities that might aptly be called preparatory schools directed to the specific needs of various segments of the business world. The White House conference did not look in that direction; but, that is where one of the best opportunities for doing it educationally yourself lies.

Product Price or Package

Recognition by chemical producers of the benefits to be derived from practical research in the development of new ideas in packaging is but one of a number of recent manifestations of a growing appreciation of the value of modern merchandising concepts which run wide from the technics of yesterday. It is an established fact that the quality of chemical runs very closely uniform. It cannot be questioned that competition in price, whatever may sometimes be the philosophy of governmental agencies, is very seldom practicable and less often profitable. So, the sales appeal must be based on the third of the P's—the package.

There is much to be done at all levels of marketing to make the package more appealing. There is a need that convenience get a larger measure of the consideration now being given to appearance, even with respect of consumer goods. Too many packages cannot be opened readily. At least as many cannot be satisfactorily reclosed for storing. Too many are unnecessarily costly either for the seller or for the buyer or for both, and anything like practicable returning or redemption often costs too much.

The development of plastic materials —still in its infancy — has already opened the way to much improvement in packaging, both in sales appeal and in serviceability. It has also made possible attractive reductions in costs. But, there is still much to be learned about adapting plastic packaging to the satisfaction of the buyer, especially with respect of convenience of opening and reclosing. When plastic packaging has been as long in use and study as have metallic, textile, and paper in their development to the satisfactoriness of today, it will really be good. The achievement of that condition is so desirable as to encourage an adequate application of appropriate research—especially in the direction of buyers' sentiment and reaction and desires.

It goes without saying that, in areas of industrial materials, no package, whatsoever its appeal, should be expected to or used to lessen in any degree the appeal of product or of price in respect of buyers' satisfaction. The best results in that direction will be attained by having all three of the P's the best that can be made.

Washington Talks It Over

Dead or Alive? Fair Trade May Face a Crucial Test Hinging On Supreme Court, Manufacturer's Decisions.

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Surveys being made of distribution trends this year are coming up with varied opinions as to what will happen to the lively but still unresolved issue of fair trade. Some feel that fair trade is on the way out, while others feel it is far from dead. This year may prove to be a crucial year for fair trade.

One of the most significant developments expected in this field this year is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the McKesson & Robbins case.

This involves the question of the legality of fair trade agreements between manufacturer-owned wholesalers and competing wholesalers. The supreme court has announced that it will rule on the issue.

Another development to be watched is an announced move by one large manufacturer of electrical appliances of intentions to cut fair trade prices on certain items by reducing margins—its own, its distributors' and its retailers'.

This is considered by many retailers as an infringement of the dealers' right to their "historic markup" on merchandise, but other manufacturers may follow suit.

Although repeal of the Miller-Tydings and McGuire acts has been recommended by the Attorney General's antitrust law study committee, there is little likelihood that this will occur, or that congress will move in the other direction to strengthen these laws.

The senate small business committee is making a thorough study of fair trade in order to ascertain as fully as possible its position in the market place today, but it is only a study and no legislative action is expected to be forthcoming.

More Margarine Troubles

The oleomargarine industry now finds itself with a new problem on its hands—the problem of divided responsibility in government over the actions of the industry members. The rules applying to one group in the industry will not necessarily have to be followed by other manufacturers.

This has just come about through a decision of the Federal Trade Commission which says that manufacturers of oleomargarine who also are packers of meat are not bound by the rules of the oleomargarine law. Being meat packers, they are under the packers and stockyards act and subject to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

There is a provision in the packers and stockyards act that says the Secretary of Agriculture may enforce "honesty and fair dealing . . . in . . . advertising of oleomargarine" by packers. But what the secretary may consider "honesty and fair dealing" and what the FTC may regard as such can be quite different.

The answer to this problem may have to lie in some kind of a liaison arrangement between Agriculture and FTC, such as exists between FTC and the Food and Drug Administration in the matter of drug advertising, and between FDA and Agriculture in the matter of insecticide law enforcement.

Hydrocortisone Ointment Hearings

The hearings scheduled for May 23 by the Food and Drug Administration in the matter of permitting hydrocortisone ointment to be sold over-the-counter has all the elements of becoming one of the year's most important developments relating to drug regulation.

On the basis of data gathered in tests to support their new drug applications covering these ointments, manufacturers believe the ointment can be used by the law public with reasonable safety. The dermatologists are not in accord with such findings, however, and are opposing the move to take the product off the prescription-only list.

The dispute may develop this unusual situation:—When the hearings are called to order, the manufacturers, in order not to engender the wrath of their customers, the dermatologists, may decide against putting in an appearance or submitting any evidence for the record. That would leave only the evidence of the dermatologists in the record.

The law states in effect that drugs which can be used by the public with reasonable safety by adequate directors for use must be sold over-the-counter. It also states that data submitted in connection with new drug applications is not public information unless the applicant approves.

If the manufacturers fail to produce any evidence for the public record at the May 23 hearings, is the FDA limited in its consideration of the question to the evidence of the dermatologists? Or may it base its decision on data contained in its secret files? These are questions to which the drug industry will want to know the answers.

Memo to: executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for your pharmaceutical manufacturing

Take your choice of the following types of vitamin A 'Roche'. These have been made especially with your various manufacturing and compounding problems in mind.

LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the antioxidant-butylated hydroxyanisole (10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A).

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

SPECIAL TYPES

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. In liquid form.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. In crystalline form.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

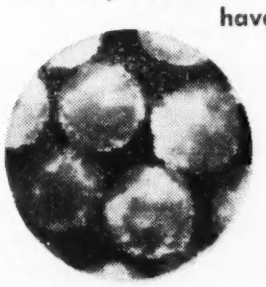
•

Packaging — All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

Samples are yours on request; ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division. No charge, of course.

DRY TYPES

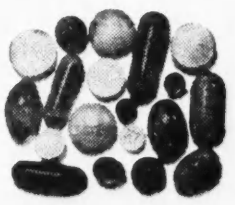
'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_2, powders have great advantages.



First, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet manufacturing.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibrating in tablet machine hoppers.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.



Fourth, dry vitamin A acetate 'Roche' has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules and powdered products such as food supplements.

The following Roche types have been found most popular:

Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 325-dry vitamin A acetate. 325,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_2. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_2 per gram.

•

Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging. All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyethylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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Heavy Chemicals

The booming steel industry continued to gulp down king-sized draughts of the mineral acids last week, as steel output continued to flirt with the 100 percent of capacity mark. Alkylation, chemical manufacture, government account, and other end uses also made for large volume acid shipments. Alkalies continued in good demand.

Caustic potash and potassium carbonate were in fairly good supply, and consuming interests were active for sizable shipments.

Production of paper and board broke all previous records in 1955 when it reached 29.9 million tons, according to the Department of Commerce.

This strong rate of output was continuing to eat into saltcake supplies. However, Mannheim, rayon and bichromate production of cake was slightly more than adequate for current needs.

Epsom salt demand was moderate, but there were continued rumblings in the market owing to the influx of foreign material with its subsequent competitive influence.

Bromine supplies were ample. Demand for this halogen against old contracts accounted for steady shipments. Chlorine inquiry also held strong.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 7, at 98.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 101.5 percent for the previous week and 97.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Mannheim, synthetic and organic byproduct output continued heavy. The market continued strong in the northeast and midwest.

Definite improvement in the normally sloppy supply in the southeast and mid-south was noted, due to the withdrawal of some 30,000 tons yearly output from the market for captive use in the manufacture of vinyl chloride.

The southwestern supply position was still burdensome, owing to lack of close consuming plants and high shipment rates.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel manufacture, government account, production of fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants and propellants, and glass industry de.nand kept the market active.

Acid, Nitric—Government guided missile programs accounted for continuing large volume shipments of red fuming nitric. Other government accounts also were active.

Industry demand, notably for steel and nitration of organics remained strong.

Acid, Phosphoric—Stockfeed, food processing, fertilizer and other demands accounted for a strong volume of business. Production remained heavy.

Acid, Sulfuric—Steel, rayon, petroleum, fertilizer, pigment, alcohol and other interests maintained firm inquiry, and acid moved out in large volume.

Steel production last week was estimated at 2,414,000 tons, or 98.1 percent of capacity, as against 2,406,000 tons, or 97.7 percent of actual capacity the previous week by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual output for the same week a year ago was 94.6 percent of 1955 capacity, or 2,284,000 tons.

Bromine—Prices were unchanged and firm. Withdrawals against old contracts moved at a routine pace. New business was transacted in keeping with research and development programs.

Chlorine—Demand for pesticides, chlorinated solvents, synthetic resins, paper and textile bleaching, water treatment and other end uses kept this market strong.

Production was still near capacity, and a few local tight spots in supply were reported, although it was generally believed that stocks were in a better position now than during the previous month.

The Bureau of Census reports that chlorine production during January amounted to 10,300 short tons per day, as against 10,200 tons per day in December.

The ratio of production to capacity in January was 94 percent, unchanged from the 94 percent-of-capacity daily production in December.

Ferric Chloride—Prices were stable. Liquid moved steadily for sewage treatment, photo engraving, glycerine manufacture and other applications.

Magnesium Sulfate — The market showed a fair amount of activity. There was still some unsteadiness caused by competition from imported material.

Potash, Caustic—Producers continued to report a very strong market for liquid and solid KOH. Soap

Price Trends

Advanced

Silver, ½c. per oz.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., ¼c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
101.49	101.49	101.15	98.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Inorganic Chemicals Output: 1955

The following preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954
Acid chromic	15,414	13,191
Hydrochloric	842,627	740,604
Hydrofluoric	63,828	51,910
Nitric	2,305,466	1,996,472
Phosphoric	3,440,351	2,957,876
Sulfuric, new	14,984,700	13,270,788
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	34,573	33,863
liq., cryst	13,609	10,606
Calcium carbide	874,948	713,422
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas	221,843	179,860
solid	358,780	540,273
Phosphorus, elemental	292,954	266,887
Oxychloride	16,235	12,958
Trichloride	15,475	9,267
Potash, caustic, liq.	90,385	75,291
solid	20,351	16,918
Soda ash, light	2,701,220	2,556,846
dense	1,768,749	1,681,491
natural	689,286	511,333
Soda, caustic, electrolytic, liq.	3,438,509	2,915,201
lime-soda, process, liq.	465,929	478,678
Sodium bicarbonate	112,429	112,086
Chlorate	46,613	37,822
Metal	114,724	126,887
Phosphate, monobasic	8,591	7,003
Dibasic	29,363	26,510
Tribasic	51,846	48,302
Meta	57,807	52,808
Tetra	101,775	107,065
Acid pyro	15,245	14,240
Tripoly	556,337	518,715
Silicate	630,269	607,027
Sulfate, anhyd	288,788	237,744
Glaubers salt	150,248	145,093
Saltcake, coml.	685,215	663,476
Sulfide, conc	28,285	22,792
other	29,349	27,289
Sulfur dioxide	58,495	47,675

Heavy Chemicals

and chemical manufacture accounted for large quantity shipments.

Current prices were expected to hold firm for the period ending around June 1, at which time new prices for industrial grade potassium chloride will be determined.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand for specialty glass helped to keep the market firm. Chemical inquiry was also active.

Soda Ash—Demand for flat glass continued strong. Interest has continued heavy despite reports that first quarter automobile output was 18 percent beneath 1955 levels.

Automobiles normally consume large quantities of flat glass, but industry sources pointed out that where auto demand had showed some declines, construction and other inquiry had more than taken up slack in many cases.

It was also reported very difficult to maintain any sort of warehouse reserves in view of present heavy consumer ordering.

Soda, Caustic—Distributors in the east continued to report a heavy volume of business for liquid grades. This situation was characteristic of trade in general throughout the country.

Rayon accounts continued to draw heavily on liquid, even though some cutbacks have been reported in that industry from time to time in recent weeks, owing to a falling-off of demand for yarn.

Sodium Sulfate—Mannheim furnaces continued to run at capacity in some areas, accounting for heavy output of co-product saltcake. A similar situation held true for bichromate byproduct cake, as well as rayon cake.

Kraft paper production remained at or near peak capacity, and overall paper output was over 100 percent of theoretical capacity, accounting for strong consumption of saltcake.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 70.1c. to 73.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 57.1c. to 62.5c.; stannic chloride, 78.5c. to 79.5c.; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 90.9c. to $1.77; hydrous crystals, 79¾c. to 80¾c., and sulfate, 96.4c. to 98.4c. per pound, Friday.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The quantity of purchased aluminum-base scrap reported consumed in November was 37,759 short tons, an increase of 314 tons compared with October, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The increased use of new scrap totaled 458 tons. Scrap items showing an increase were segregated 2S and 3S sheet and clips, alloy sheet and clips, cast scrap, and borings and turnings.

Old scrap showed a net decline of 104 tons which was mostly alloy sheet and aircraft scrap. Imported scrap reported used in November was 106 tons, 40 tons less than in October.

Copper—The domestic market remained unchanged. World prices have eased considerably following pricing policies recently inaugurated by American suppliers which follow London exchange prices for imported copper.

Magnesium—A producer raised primary magnesium 1¼c. per pound, effective today.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 91c. per troy ounce, Friday.

Tin—The market fluctuated narrowly, ending at 99½c. per pound, spot, for Straits metal.

Zinc—The following figures, supplied by the American Zinc Institute, show production and stocks of zinc metal, in tons:—

Production	February	March
Special high grade	32,225	33,198
High grade	10,526	10,897
Intermediate	1,371	1,765
Prime western	42,200	45,818
Total	86,322	91,678

Stocks	February	March
Special high grade	6,622	7,574
High grade	1,911	2,671
Intermediate	607	1,047
Prime western	30,693	28,746
Total	39,833	40,038

St. Louis DCAT Marks Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Association of St. Louis observed its twenty-fifth anniversary at a dinner April 6.

Charter members Edward Baltzer, Bernard J. Brinkman, Ralph V. Davidson, Philip A. Gunn, Stanley Hearle, Charles J. Lamothe, Anton T. Luning, Adolph C. Meyer, Charles E. Schall, Hugh J. Thomson, O. George Weitzel and Peter J. Winter, were honored for their work for the association.

O. J. Cloughly, chairman of the board, was presented with a testimonial plaque and paid a memorial tribute to the late Richard T. Dunn, who founded the organization.

Alcoa Branch Renamed

The research branch of Aluminum Company of America at New Kensington, Pa., has been named Alcoa Research Laboratories. Research interests include alumina and chemicals, aluminous ores, tars, pitches, lubricants, radioactive isotopes, gallium, titanium, magnesium and other metals.

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Ethyl Amyl Ketone Offered In Tanks by Shell Chemical

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced that its new high boiling lacquer solvent, ethyl amyl ketone, is available in unlimited tankcar quantities. Earlier, the solvent was manufactured on a pilot plant basis, and during 1955, production was expanded to semi-commercial scale. EAK is colorless and stable, with a mild, pleasant odor. The solvent is shipped in 55-gallon drums, tankcars, either compartmented or not, and trucks. It is priced at 17½ cents per pound in tankcar quantities, f.o.b. buyer's works.

Lummus Given Contract Doubling P. R. Refinery

Lummus Company, New York, which recently built a 21,700 barrel-per-day refinery for Commonwealth Refining Company at Ponce, Puerto Rico, has announced that it has been given a contract to more than double the plant's capacity.

The expansion, which is expected to be completed in early 1957, will increase the capacity to approximately 55,000 barrels per day.

Plant Food Unit

—Continued from page 7

form Company, Chicago, who will speak on "Dramatize Your Selling."

John Ott of John Ott Pictures, Inc., Winnetka, Ill., will present a movie on "How Flowers Grow," on Monday, and a movie on "Seeing Plants Feed" will be presented to the general session on Tuesday, June 12.

Joseph A. Howell, president of the institute will preside at the sessions. He and other staff members will report to the membership on "One Year of Service to Our Industry," on June 11.

As well as Sen. Fulbright's address, other features at the June 12 session will include:—"What's In the Bag"—a motion picture featuring the technology of fertilizer production in a down-to-earth presentation, and presentation of the "Soil Builders Award for Editors" winners of the institute's annual contest sponsored with approval of the American Agricultural Editors' Association.

The annual business session of the institute also will be held on June 12, at which officers will be elected and twelve members named to the board of directors. Meetings of the board of directors will be held on June 10 and on June 13.

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SAACI Develops Program To Aid Chemical Salesmen

A three-pronged educational program has been launched by the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, it has been disclosed by E. L. Collins, SAACI president.

To carry out the plan, the association has formed an educational committee under the chairmanship of J. J. O'Connell of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York.

SAACI's educational program envisions the setting up of short courses for chemical salesmen in such fields as effective man-to-man speaking, speed reading, report writing and selling technics.

In an effort to make the chemical sales field better understood by college students, the association intends to provide universities in the New York metropolitan area with speakers and information.

The organization will also press for the establishment of college courses tailored for students aiming at a chemical sales career. "This is a virtually untouched specific educational field," Mr. Collins pointed out.

Whittaker Is Appointed A Distributor by Reckitt

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, has been appointed sole distributor of Reckitt's "Seagull" ultramarines in the United States.

Reckitt's entry into the United States market of industrial type blues, under the trademark "Seagull," is a new venture. The blues are available in a wide range of ultramarine shades extending from the brilliant blues through the delicate violets.

APMA Votes

—*Continued from page 5*

molds, the drama behind the increasing life span of mankind, the steady conquest of the killer diseases, the marvels of biochemistry, the role of the synthesizing process in the progress of health, the marvelous story of research by the drug industry and its never ending search for efficiency to lower production costs and step up production, new methods in medical care and advances in hospitalization."

The institute's program, he said, goes far beyond news. For one thing, he indicated, a fact sheet or fact book is planned, and later on, he added, there will be seminars for science writers, screening of health films and film strips, radio and TV documentaries, personal appearances by leaders in the drug field, leaflets, brochures, etc.

Mr. Shaw observed that there is a "great deal of room for self-help" in the health field. He also urged drug makers to "drop some of their reticence about research and give forth with real information as to money and to projects."

The size of the drug industry's public relations job was mapped by Paul Sheatsley, New York Representative of the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago.

He told APMA that the overall picture of public esteem for the entire field of medical care is comparatively good, but that there are "areas of ignorance and misunderstanding" about various segments of the health team.

Mr. Sheatsley said on the basis of preliminary findings of a survey made by NORC last summer for HIF that, among other things, it is clear that the role played by the pharmaceutical manufacturers in the discovery and development of the wonder drugs is virtually unrecognized by the public at large.

APMA-ADMA Legislative Committee

Among other developments at the APMA convention was the disclosure by retiring president Valentine that a combined APMA-ADMA legislative committee is in the making. Aim of the committee will be to provide a consolidated industry front on important legislative questions.

Mr. Valentine pointed out that a precedent for the formation of such a group is provided by the combined contact committee, which has been in existence for thirty-two years. Next move will be the appointment of an APMA committee to work with ADMA in setting up the legislative unit.

Cutter Takes Over

—*Continued from page 5*

will automatically become its chief officer in 1957.

Re-elected vice-president of the association's western section is Jack H. Boyle of Boyle & Co., Los Angeles. Two new men have been named to APMA's eastern and central vice-presidencies.

John H. Toohy of E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has been elected eastern vice-president, while D. Mead Johnson of Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Ind., is the central vice-president.

Re-elected APMA treasurer is S. B. Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. The association has again selected the incumbents as its executive vice-president, general counsel and associate counsel. They are, respectively, Dr. J. O'Neill Closs, Charles Wesley Dunn and Frank T. Dierson.

New Members of APMA Board

Mr. Valentine was elected to a three-year term on APMA's board of directors. Other board members chosen to serve three years are:—

H. W. Blades of Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia; John T. Connor of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Lyman Duncan of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., and Thomas J. Eaton, Eaton Laboratories, Norwich, N. Y.

Two men were elected to become board members for one-year terms. They are:—

William B. Graham of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Ill., and Jack Schopflin of E. S. Miller Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles.

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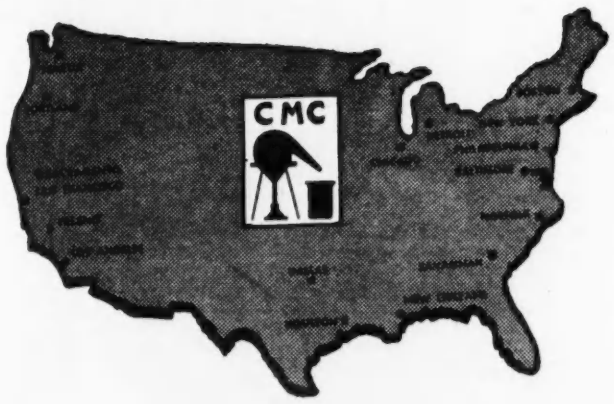

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Pfizer Fishing

—Continued from page 3

department of Pfizer's chemical sales division.

Pfizer is currently evaluating its "Biostat," a commercial antibiotic preparation designed for use in extending the freshness time in fish, poultry and meat.

Pointing out that antibiotics will not be a substitute for sanitation and refrigeration methods now in use on fishing vessels, packing and canning plants, Mr. Langlois stated that the use of "Biostat" would necessitate no major changes in present-day icing techniques and commercial procedures.

"Great strides have been made in recent years in improving the quality of canned fish," he said. "And the advanced methods of flash freezing and frozen storage have been a boon to the industry."

Use of Ice Plus Antibiotics

The combination of ice plus antibiotics and proper sanitation, the NFI executives were told, will make possible the real extension of shelf life and allow the fishing industry to weigh the following added advantages:—

- Extension of the fish area, which will thus make possible a more economical load of quality fish per boat.
- Leveling out of production by more normal scheduling for the canner, who is faced with a short season and tremendous volumes to process in brief periods.
- Protection against spoilage during storage and transit for the freezer.
- The opportunity to develop new markets for fresh fish that were formally out of reach because of distances involved.

"In every case," Mr. Langlois said, "a better quality product is bound to win new consumer acceptance."

Bacterial attacks begin as soon as fish are caught, he explained, adding that it is this type of spoilage which results in the most serious economic losses.

Antibiotics used in small concentration —a few parts per million in the fillet dip tank—will extend the freshness of fillets from 100 to 200 percent. In a recent experiment under commercial conditions, Mr. Langlois said, antibiotic-treated fillet was fresh at four weeks while the untreated spoiled in one week.

The challenge which antibiotics puts up to the fishing industry must now be effectively determined in dollars and cents if the full value to the industry and consumer is to be realized, Mr. Langlois concluded.

Nitric About Due

—Continued from page 4

rock will be broken down for inclusion in the fertilizer.

This process was perfected by Societe Potasse et Engrais Chemique. Calspray became interested in the foreign technic when considering the new fertilizer plant because sulfuric acid shortages in recent years, such as 1950 and 1951, had curtailed production of complete mixes by many companies. The process will make Calspray so basic that they will be able to ensure production and delivery to growers at all times, the company stated.

With all phases operating, the Calspray plant will be capable of producing some one thousand tons of fertilizer per day.

Complex mixes will be finished in a homogeneous, pelletized form. Precision pug-rolling and positive micro-screening will give the bagged product uniformity of pellet size.

Felton Issues 1956 Catalog

Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., has issued a catalog on its line of flavorings for 1956. Emphasis is given to the firm's expanded line of fruit flavors, and to a number of new products developed within the last year.

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK — APRIL 23-28— *A Better America Through Chemical Progress*

Pfizer Labs Revamps Its Advertising Department

Four members of the advertising department of Pfizer Laboratories, Brooklyn, N.Y., a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., have been promoted to new posts in a reorganization of the department.

Newly-created posts in the department are those of product group advertising managers, each manager responsible for planning, operation and control of advertising on major product lines.

These posts have been filled by Edwin J. Mills, responsible for all current and new antibiotics including "Terramycin," "Tetracyn," "Tetrabon" and "Combiotic"; Wellden C. Neill, responsible for "Bonamine," "Toclase," "Candettes" and veterinary and dental promotion, and John F. Hogan, responsible for "Sterane," "Cortril," "Terra-Cortril" and "Tyzine." In addition, William Charles has been promoted to assistant advertising director.

Borden Chemical Unit Makes Synthetic Substrate

A synthetic substrate whose purity can be rigidly controlled has been developed by Borden Company's Chemical Division at Leominster, Mass.

The new reagent chemical, 6-bromo-2-naphthyl beta-D-glucuronide, is used for the study of distribution of beta-glucuronidase in tissue, histochemically or colorimetrically.

Leonhardt Dies

—*Continued from page 7*

wide program of on-the-spot surveys by which the industry gained the scientific data it needed.

Elmer M. Chance

Elmer M. Chance, general credit manager for Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, died April 4 in that city. He was fifty-one years old.

Mr. Chance joined Eagle-Picher's Chicago office in 1926. He was transferred to Cincinnati in 1931, and promoted to general credit manager in 1945.

Roy F. Mildrum, senior project engineer of the Esso Engineering division of Esso Research and Engineering Company at Linden, N.J., died April 7 in Montgomery, Ala. He was sixty-one years old.

John Ernest Rothrock, assistant division manager for the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died April 10 in Newark, Del.

Adriaan Peter Herman Trivelli, research chemist for Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., since 1917, died April 11 in that city. He was seventy-six years old.

William F. Zimmerman, owner and president of W. F. Zimmerman Company, New York, died April 8 in East Orange, N.J. He was sixty-two years old.

Chemical Loan Is Granted Turkey for $25 Million

A loan of $25 million to Turkey for chemicals and related products has been made by the International Cooperation Administration. This brings the total of US aid to Turkey during the 1956 fiscal year to $54,885,000.

The new loan plus an earlier grant of $12.5 million will be used to finance the import of such commodities as chemicals, alloys, pharmaceuticals, and spare parts for industrial, mining, agricultural and highway equipment and vehicles.

The ICA also announced that it had allotted $150,000 to Korea for the purchase of linseed oil under PA No. 89-0506-00-A6-6016. Purchases will be made from US sources under contracts entered into June 30, 1956, calling for delivery not later than August 31, 1956.

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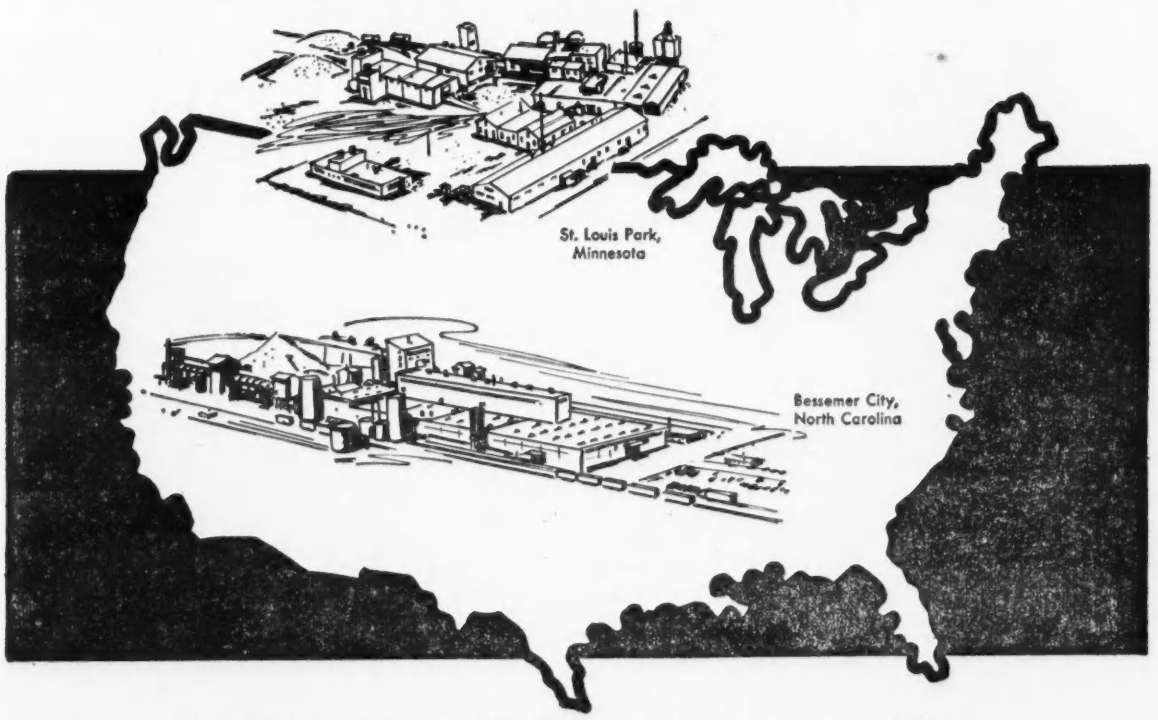

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Nuclear Problems Placed

—Continued from page 4

stantial impact on the chemical industry as we now know it," Dr. Charpie said. "It behooves each of us to become as familiar as possible with this new, dramatic force in order that we can learn to live with it and profit from it."

Production of nuclear power, Dr. Charpie maintained, will make available to the chemical industry large quantities of intensely radioactive materials.

"It seems extremely likely to me," he said, "that since there is a large amount of energy stored in very small packages in the radioactive fission products resulting from a large-scale nuclear energy industry that there will be considerable activity at finding many uses for this compact energy source.

He pointed out that, "For instance, radiation is being used experimentally to catalyze at low temperature and pressure the polymerization of ethylene."

Chemical Industry Shows

—Continued from page 7

of "Alcoa Wrap" to be drawn from the carton like cellulose tape.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., demonstrated overwrapping and bundling with "Mylar" on automatic equipment.

To show its sealability and ability to protect volatile liquids, Packaging Industries, Montclair, N.J., exhibited non-commercial individual "Mylar" packages for ready-mixed cocktails.

Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., introduced its "Strength-End Multiwall," a bag reinforced with a strip of kraft at each end to prohibit leaking during shipment. Bemis also featured its new folding walls and doors for plant use.

Plastics Makers

—Continued from page 7

of industry, business, retailing and government.

Mr. Conroy reported that plans are also under way for the business and technical conference that is to run concurrently with the exposition. To be held Monday, June 11 through Friday, June 15 each morning at the Hotel Commodore, tentative plans call for technical sessions in the cellular plastics, automotive, packaging, building, refrigeration, and air conditioning fields.

A management and business symposium will be part of the conference and attention will be given the problems and requirements of retail buyers.

Another high point of the conference will be the award of prizes to professional architects, draftsmen, designers, and architectural students who have submitted winning designs in the SPI currently held plastics house competition.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Activity in the south, long delayed by an exceptionally wet spring, spurred sales of ammonia, superphosphate and potash. While business was considerably improved, producers estimated sales for the entire season might be down about 25 percent. Wet ground was still holding up farm operations in New Jersey and on Long Island. Nor had the rice farmers of the south been able to act.

Ammonium sulfate prices, up $3 per ton on the west coast, were steady in the east.

Pesticides showed increasing strength. The domestic market in agriculture was still dormant, but preparations for household use were in good demand. The backbone of this market, however, was in the export trade. Orders were coming in for cotton dust for Central America, and there was a big purchasing program for India.

Fishmeal and scrap rose $2 per ton in a strong market. Supply was short.

Vegetable prices rose, and strengthened the feed business. Tankage went up 25 cents per unit-ton at Chicago.

Dried blood rose 25 cents per unit-ton in Chicago.

The minimum quotation on nitrogenous tankage was depressed to $3 per unit-ton.

Ammonium Sulfate—Prices declined on the west coast from $49 to $46 per ton. They were still higher than the price in the east, which was steady at $42 per ton.

Trade finally became active in the south. It had been delayed several weeks by the extraordinarily wet spring, particularly in the delta.

They were still waiting in the rice country. Industry sources thought it would be another week or two before there would be any business for this crop.

Animal Proteins—Brisk demand strengthened the market for fishmeal and scrap and drove prices up $2. The new quotations were $135 per ton for meal and $131 for scrap.

A little spring herring was brought in, but no menhaden was landed. Supply was scarce.

The industry was expected to establish new crop quotations soon after representatives return from their spring meeting, current this week in Miami.

Weather was still retarding sales of animal proteins generally. Planting would be postponed at least another week on Long Island and in New Jersey.

The minimum quotation for nitrogenous tankage dropped 75c. per unit-ton. The range now was from $3 to $4.50 per unit-ton.

The feed business was a shade better, with vegetable prices up, and the Chicago price on tankage rose 25c. per unit-ton. It was now $4.75.

Dried blood was a little stronger in Chicago and went up 25c. to a new level of $4.75 per unit-ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Fishscrap, $2 per ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Nitrogenous tankage, 75c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
110.12	109.88	110.86	111.04

For Current Prices see Page 9

Castor Pomace—Census Bureau figures available to date have indicated no imports since shipment of 610 short tons was received here in October. Total imports in 1955 were 2,827 short tons.

Brazil has been making oil at domestic facilities, with the result that castor beans have been in short supply here for months.

Phosphates — Seasonal influences increased activity, which had been dammed up by erratic weather and politics. Triple was now moving in good volume, but the delay had hurt. Producers estimated over-all sales for the season would be down 25 percent from those of last year.

The Census Bureau reported imports in January of only 24 short tons of normal superphosphate (with less than 25 percent phosphorus pentoxide) no concentrated super and no ammoniated super. Total imports in 1955 amounted to 511 short tons of normal, 909 tons of concentrated super and 466 tons of ammoniated super.

Potash—Trade was accelerated seasonally, but it had got off to a late start. It was estimated total sales for the agricultural year would be off about 25 percent as a result.

Pesticides

Heavy new export demand firmed up DDT and BHC.

Orders for cotton dust for Central America were coming in. This business has formerly amounted to about 50,000,000 pounds per year, containing an average of 3 percent BHC and 10 percent DDT. At the same time, the industry was about to sell more than $2,000,000 worth of pesticides to India under a government-sponsored program.

Domestic sales for agricultural purposes were poor, but manufacturers of preparations for household use were buying in good volume.

Foreign Trade: Farm Chemicals

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating exports and imports of agricultural chemicals. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures on ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap take into account only that material used as fertilizer. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a. is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

		January 1956	Total Year 1955
Exports			
Ammonium nitrate	lbs.	6,983,603	143,838,134
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	128,958,878	1,224,814,299
Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural sulfur	lbs.	5,394,973	122,184,079
Phosphate rock	tons	160,165	2,539,870
Potassium chloride	tons	10,886	196,990
Superphosphate, normal	tons	27,717	285,333
Concentrated	tons	8,302	129,512
Weed killers	lbs.	1,379,501	15,796,677
Imports			
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	69,133	405,246
Ammonium phosphates	tons	25,201	234,392
Ammonium sulfate	tons	32,527	173,118
Blood, dried	tons	195	4,382
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	9,620	81,708
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	775	9,457
Nitrate, calcium	tons	9,935	56,362
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	81,124	607,663
Phosphates, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	10,176	131,327
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	35,323	241,461
Nitrate, crude	tons	97	1,118
Sulfate, crude	tons	2,508	34,527
Urea	tons	6,351	78,929

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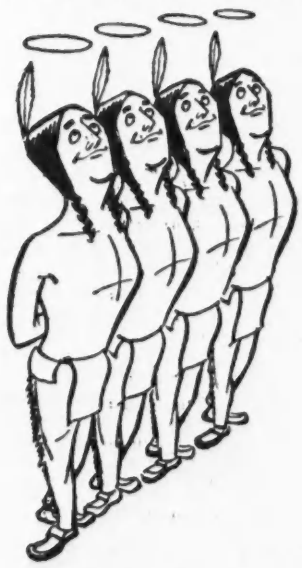

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Aliphatic Organics

The trade settled down last week, insofar as price changes were concerned, to what appeared to be a period of stability. The market was expected to hold at current price levels on most items for the balance of this quarter. The outlook for the immediate future was considered good. Consumption of most aliphatics has been running on at least a par with last year and in many cases, usage was higher.

The acceleration of building activity which coincides with spring was said to be reflected in increased demand for a number of chemicals directly and indirectly related to construction materials manufacture. Formaldehyde is used in the manufacture of adhesives used in the production of plywood and hardboard. The output of these materials has advanced to such a considerable level as to constitute a sizable factor in the output of resins and adhesives.

The solvents group continues to move in heavy volume, for the most part. The tremendous outpourings of the automotive and appliance industries constitute an enormous market for lacquer materials. The ketones were said to be moving particularly well while the ester solvents were also in substantial inquiry. Prices were firm.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
131.08	131.08	131.02	130.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Alcohol—The current high rate of industrial activity was reflected in the brisk demand for ethyl alcohol last week. Supplies were none too plentiful, on the whole, with the production of butadiene from alcohol by one major producer accounting for a substantial amount of production.

Use of denatured alcohol, obtained from both synthetic and fermentation ethanol, meanwhile is increasing as a solvent and as a processing material for many chemicals. As a result, total consumption of specially denatured alcohol, which has all but displaced completely denatured, rose from 195,700,000 gallons in 1953-54, to 218,293,000 gallons in 1954-55.

Trends in ethanol consumption were indicated in a recent government release on the uses of specially denatured alcohol in 1955. Of the 218,293,081 wine gallons of specially denatured alcohol consumed in 1954-55, chemical production accounted for 159,023,428 gallons. Much of this went through the traditional route of aldehydes and, again, in competition with petroleum hydrocarbons. One producer gets its acetaldehyde through direct oxidation of such gases, and the bulk of it probably provides acetic acid, plastics, the higher aldehydes, and alcohols.

One of the most notable gains in the chemical use of SD alcohol currently is in the manufacture of ethylene dibromide. Its use for this purpose in the past fiscal year was 478,619 gallons, a more than sixfold increase over 1953-54.

The outlook for the immediate future was generally optimistic, according to producers. Demand was expected to be maintained at a high level while prices were quite firm.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was reported to be continuing at an excellent rate. The high rate of industrial and construction activity was reflected in the sustained consumption levels maintained by consumers. Prices were firm and not expected to change.

The Tariff Commission recently reported last year's output to have aggregated 1,195,459,108 pounds in a preliminary estimate. Production of formaldehyde in January amounted to 111,690,765 pounds.

Formic Acid—Production of formic acid in 1955 totaled 15,594,016 pounds, according to a preliminary report issued by the Tariff Commission. Production of this chemical in January aggregated 1,374,827 pounds.

Glycerin—The spot market continued quiet in crude glycerin. Supplies of crude were adequate to cope with current requirements and expected to continue in the future.

An appraisal of the market last year indicated that demand for glycerin had been excellent. Overall consumption this coming year was expected to go higher. Heavy demand last year pushed demand to over 235,000,000 pounds a total second only to the record year of 1950.

Glycerine stocks at the start of December 1955 exceeded those for the preceding month, marking an upward trend which began in September. This stock position was by no means excessive, considering the current rate of consumption and the fact that inventories stood at 60,000,000 pounds for 7 months in 1954. The low point in recent inventories occurred in August 1955, 38,000,000 pounds as against 48,000,000 in December.

Imports of crude glycerine in December 1955 were 57 percent greater than those in the corresponding period a year ago, but 18 percent less than incoming shipments in November 1955. The Philippine Republic accounted for approximately 50 percent of the crude glycerine imports in December.

Production of glycerine slipped slightly in December 1955 but was higher than the December 1954 level by almost 3,000,000 pounds (see table 8).

Exports of crude and refined glycerine were insignificant in December, amounting to only 2 percent of domestic production, as compared to 10 percent in the case of crude glycerine imports.

The glycerine supply situation improved somewhat in 1955; production increased 10 percent, imports of crude glycerine doubled, exports declined 43 percent, and stocks for the last 4 months of the year slowly increased. The stock position represents slightly over 2 month's needs.

The total of glycerine production and imports is still below the initial expansion goal of 268,000,000 pounds of productive capacity established for this commodity. The goal has since been increased to 325,000,000 pounds, this rate to be achieved by June 30, 1957.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Demand for this chemical continues at a fair level. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and prices were steady. A major producer of formaldehyde recently began offering hexa, it was noted.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine last year aggregated 20,007,249 pounds according to a preliminary estimate issued by the Tariff Commission. Production of hexa in January totaled 2,183,994 pounds.

Methanol—Methanol continued to move in good volume. Supplies were adequate to cope with demand generally and prices were steady.

Production of synthetic methanol last year amounted to 1,331,991,608 pounds according to a preliminary total issued by the Tariff Commission. Production in January, 1956, was 126,28,6869 pounds.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Inquiry continues brisk, according to producers. Supplies were generally adequate to meet consumer needs while prices were steady. The resumption of higher production schedules in the auto industry was seen as an indication of increasing orders from that industry in lacquer solvents.

Oxalic Acid—Demand for oxalic

acid was running seasonally good. In addition to its use in industrial cleaning operations, oxalic acid was in particular demand from manufacturers of radiator cleaning preparations. Spring and fall are traditionally the times of greatest consumption of this compound as a result of the advertising stress laid on preparing cars for the coming season.

Supplies were generally ample, while prices were unchanged. Production of oxalic acid in 1955 totaled 23,205,949 pounds, according to a preliminary estimate of the Tariff Commission. Production in Januady totaled 2,121,770 pounds.

Pentaerythritol — Production of pentaerythritol aggregated 65,110,317 pounds in 1955, according to a preliminary estimate made by the Tariff Commission. Production in January this year amounted to 5,408,452 pounds.

Demand for PE continues to run at a good rate. Supplies were more than ample and the current ability of the industry to produce considerably in excess of actual requirements was disturbing to some elements in the trade.

Alkyd resins and surface coatings, currently taking 90-95 percent of total penta production, will continue to expand, of course, but few expect a growth rate rapid enough to pace anticipated PE capacity.

Little, too, is expected from the explosives outlet (e.g., pentaerythritol tetranitrate). Only 1-2 percent of U. S. PE goes into this category, and increased take is not foreseen.

Among he markets now developing, none stands out as a definite answer to the PE surplus problem. For example, observers view with interest some relatively new PE-derived plasticizers and molding powders, but evaluation of their market potentials—and ultimate effects on PE demand—is still difficult.

Highly competitive polyols figure in with the pentaerythritol supply/demand picture, too. Several new plants now producing—or soon to produce—synthetic glycerine are apt to disturb the PE scene. Nonetheless, possible competition fails to stir anxiety among PE producers, at least, outwardly.

PE makers state that alkyd resin manufacturers have pretty well decided what products are best made with PE, those best made with glycerine; there will be a decreasing tendency to shift from one raw material to the other, unless price differences become substantial.

Perchloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated solvent was reported to be running at generally satisfactory rates. Supplies were adequate, while prices were firm.

Production of perchloroethylene was reported to have totaled 176,997,831 pounds last year, according to the Tariff Commission, while production in January of 1956 was 17,000,495 pounds.

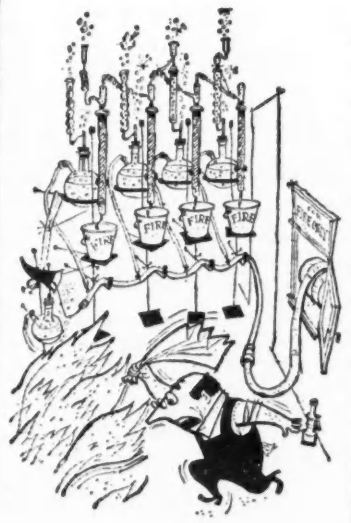
Monsanto Returns Directors To Their Places on Board

All members of Monsanto Chemical Company's board of directors were re-elected last week at the company's annual shareowner's meeting.

Those re-elected were Edgar M. Queeny, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, Francis J. Curtis, John L. Gillis, Carroll A. Hochwalt, Edward A. O'Neal, jr., William W. Schneider and Felix N. Williams, all of St. Louis; Thomas H. Barton and Trueman M. Martin of El Dorado, Arkansas; Charles S. Cheston of Philadelphia and Fredrick M. Eaton of New York.

Benjamin Moore Starts 'Operation Jacksonville'

"Operation Jacksonville," newest paint manufacturing plant of Benjamin Moore & Co., is officially in production. This new facility is said to be the first complete paint factory to be established in Florida by a national paint manufacturer. The company now has ten producing units in the United States and Canada.



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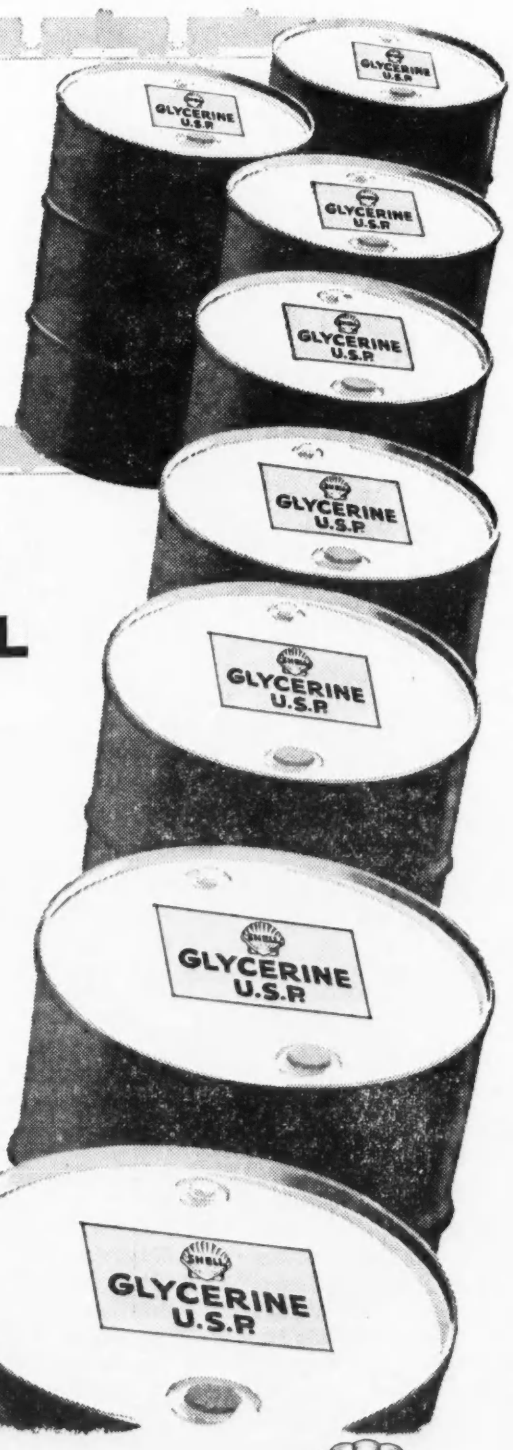

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Coal Chemicals

Gradual improvement in demand for creosote was observed last week, and producers expected the trend to prevail for about two years. Treatment of railroad cross ties was the firming influence. The relatively untapped farm market would be needed, however, if demand were to be increased fast enough to blot up increasing production. The other major problem in aromatic chemicals, toluol, was no nearer solution. Inventories continued to grow, and the substantial export market was subjected to weakening influence.

Steel production was still mounting. The increased benzol and xylol that this brought to market was moving promptly. Xylol remained tight. Benzol was still in strong demand.

Styrene was as healthy as ever, despite somewhat heavier stocks of automobile tires.

Cresols and cresylic acids were still very tight.

Phenol was in balance.

Phthalic anhydride found a steady market. With supply of naphthalene now generally adequate, phthalic production was meeting demand and providing enough material to maintain small inventories at producers' warehouses.

Steel production smashed more records, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. The March figure, 10,921,000 tons, exceeded the previous high for one month, the 10,828,231 tons produced in January of this year. It was the sixth consecutive month in which output topped 10,000,000 tons. Equivalent to 100.1 percent of theoretical capacity at the outset of this calendar year, March production was the first month's output to exceed the industry's rated capacity since that of May, 1953.

Output for March a year ago was 9,981,754 tons.

Last month's production brought the quarter total to 31,868,226 tons, another record. The previous high for a quarter was the 31,251,967 tons produced in fourth quarter 1955.

The institute estimated steel production in the week ended April 15 would amount to 98.1 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,414,000 tons of steel. This was compared to output of 2,406,000 tons in the previous week, 2,477,000 tons in the comparable week in March and 2,284,000 tons in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
115.01	115.01	115.00	114.68

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Trade in very substantial volume was still characteristic of this market last week. Production figures were still rising, but no sales problems were evident.

Sales to manufacturers of styrene were reported in very good volume. The outlet for synthesis of phenol was steady. Exports, which amounted to 2,459,950 gallons in 1955, were running at an even better rate in the early part of the current year.

Creosote—Demand was improving slowly. The railroads were beginning the long delayed job of replacing cross ties. It was estimated that this process would gradually strengthen demand for creosote over the next two years. This treatment had all but destroyed the market for it. Formerly, it was necessary to replace ties every five or six years. Creosote was now preserving ties for as long as thirty-five years.

Demand for treatment of telephone and other utilities poles was geared to new home construction. Steady demand was forecast in this quarter.

The one potential market that producers could hope to develop rapidly enough to soak up increasing output was in farm applications. Some improvement was noted here, but producers were agreed that they had only scratched the surface. Sales executives were agitating for increased emphasis on the development of this outlet.

Cresols — The position was unchanged last week. All fractions were moved immediately they were available. The meta-para fractions continued very tight. Production was maintained at an optimum level. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Cresylic Acid — The market was still notably tight. Demand for tricresyl phosphate was pinching hard. Imports of the low boiling grades, in heaviest demand, were no longer available at feasible prices. Domestic output was spoken for weeks in advance of production.

Naphthalene—Now that the market for phthalic anhydride was on an even keel, crude naphthalene was becoming generally available. Optimum domestic production was achieved by record-breaking activity at the steel mills and increased yields from cokeoven operations. Heavy imports continued to arrive under old contracts.

Some extra pressure on crude was observed as a result of the seasonal increase in the amount of material diverted to refining. The spring demand for refined naphthalene was not as strong as usual, however. Producers noted that there was seldom compensation later in the year for any dullness in the refined market in April and May.

Phenol—Competition for markets was keener. There was now more than adequate production capacity, and it appeared that the heavy export trade (36,702,572 pounds last year) might be on the wane. There was no weakening, however, in the vigorous domestic market.

Production was keyed close to the record level, and output was being moved at about the same rate.

Prices were steady.

Pitch—Demand was growing at a good pace. The aluminum industry, a big consumer, was expected to expand another 40 percent by the end of 1957. The carbon industry was increasing its requirements. New products, in particular, pitch-impregnated paper pipe, were strengthening the market.

But production was high and on the increase. Producers said there was plenty of pitch available and that they could accommodate substantial new demand.

The Census Bureau reported 35,939 tons was exported in 1955.

Toluol—Overproduction continued to plague this market. The steel makers were still increasing their

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 15 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	939,753
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,015,359
Benzol	gals.	3,577,131
Coaltar	gals.	17,582,506
Creosote oil	gals.	682,080
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,804,491
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,642
Toluol	gals.	788,181
Xylol	gals.	227,360

output of both steel and toluol. The toluol was piling up in storage.

Evidently the Russians were having the same problem. They were selling under the market in Europe. This added to the worries of US producers, who exported 84,039,936 pounds of toluol in 1955.

Quotations remained unchanged, and there was no talk of price cutting in the prime domestic markets at this time.

Xylol—Very heavy demand continued to create shortages of xylol. Optimum output from cokeoven sources was already being realized, and no appreciable increase in production was expected in the immediate future. Prices were firm and unchanged at previous quotations.

Intermediates

Carbazole — One producer observed some strengthening of this market in recent weeks. He was unable to single out any particular source of improved demand. Stocks were adequate to accommodate considerable additional business. Prices remained without change.

Phthalic Anhydride — Trade had definitely settled down by last week at a level about equal to the high plateau reached in fourth quarter 1955.

Domestic demand continued very strong.

The export market had weakened appreciably, however, as European facilities went into production on a big scale. There was little prospect, judging by first figures available for 1956, that exports would again be nearly as high as the 1955 total of 18,038,646 pounds.

Meantime, production was maintained at a steady pace. With naphthalene notably easier, raw materials supply was no longer a hindrance. Producers had accumulated small inventories during the past two or three months.

Styrene Monomer — Automobile tire inventories had grown heavier, but other aspects of the market were firm. The over-all picture, if it had changed at all from the strong position of fourth quarter 1955, had improved.

Sale of repl cement tires continued in good volume, largely offsetting the loss due to slackened production of new cars. New car production was expected to be stepped up soon, in view of the early introduction of the new models. The average new car now required about 100 pounds of rubber other than that in the tires, and an industry spokesman last week said that this use would be increased substantially.

The plastics market for styrene was even stronger. An increased number of consumers was said to have adapted the synthetic rubber grade to uses for which they formerly required the polymer grade. The ratio of demand for the two grades was thus in good balance with the ratio in which these two grades were being produced.

Production continued at a fast pace. A number of new facilities were counted on to augment output considerably by the end of 1957.

Current output was sufficient to satisfy present demand in most areas.

2-Vinylpyridine—This intermediate continued to move in good and growing volume as new markets were developing and old ones were expanded. Adequate supply was being maintained by current production. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Still regarded as not much more than a laboratory curiosity, 4-vinylpyridine was traded in somewhat increased volume.

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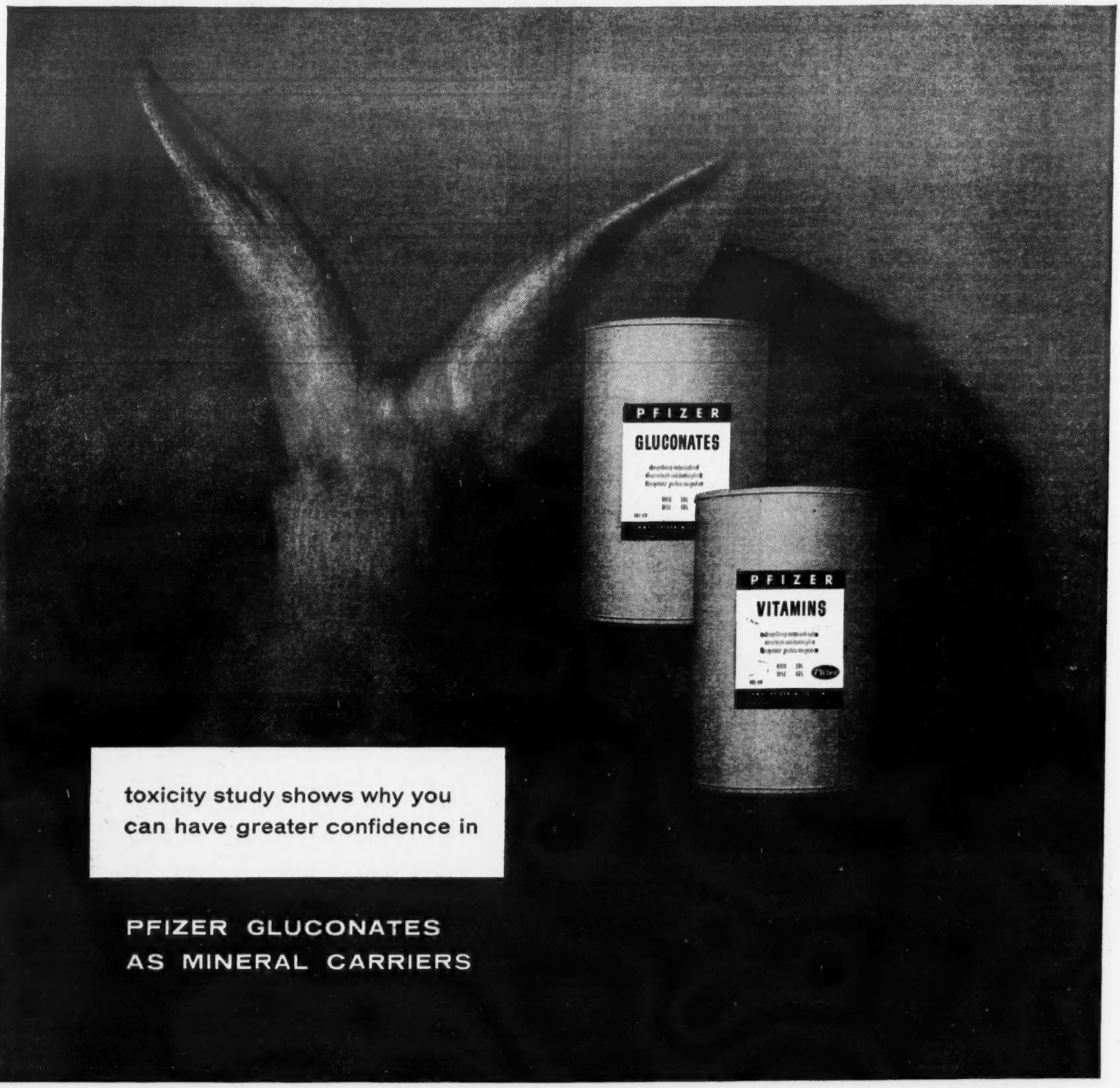

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*Hoppe, Marcelli & Tainter—An Experimental Study of the Toxicity of Ferrous Gluconate, American Journal of Medical Science, 230: 491-498, November, 1955.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The spot market was quiet last week. No price changes were reported and it appeared likely that the second quarter would see few if any further changes. Reports from producers of both drugs and fine chemicals were optimistic. With the national economy running at full tilt, sales of drugs and cosmetics were expected to increase. Of particular interest has been the increased emphasis on diet, both weight control and vitamin supplementation.

Accordingly, demand for such compounds as saccharin and calcium cyclamate, which are used as non-caloric sweetening agents, continues to expand. The appearance of a new form of saccharin which is claimed to be more convenient to use, spurred demand. Health conscious citizens have greatly stepped up sales of multivitamin compounds with a resulting significant increase in sales at the bulk level. The trend in vitamins was expected to continue upward in view of the predilection of food and drug manufacturers to incorporate vitamins into their products as a selling point.

The market for diethylstilbestrol continues strong in view of its growing use in cattle feeds. Although relatively small in poundage, the dollar volume in diethylstilbestrol sales was reported to be substantial. The ultimate potential for stilbestrol in this application is literally tremendous, it has been emphasized, considering the fact that many millions of tons of feed are consumed every year.

Seasonal chemicals such as citric acid, the tartrates and lanolin as well as photographic chemicals were all reported to be moving well. The high rate of prosperity in this country at present was expected to be reflected in the heavy sales of many so called "luxury" items, many of which incorporate these chemicals.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid continues at a brisk rate. In addition to its considerable consumption in pharmaceutical manufacture, the approach of the harvest season was expected to be reflected in an accelerated demand for ascorbic acid mixtures used as antioxidants in frozen food processing. Prices were quite firm and not expected to change.

Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) production of 263,228 pounds in December, 1955, brought the year's total of 2,368,554 pounds, a quantity considerably greater than annual output in previous years. Exports for the year, which totaled 194,271 pounds, represented an 18 percent decrease from the 1954 level and indicated increasing competition from importers of synthetic vitamins. Major quantities of U. S. exports were shipped to Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

Mercurials—Demand for mercurials continued at a good rate. Supplies were ample to cope with consumers' requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Despite frequent fluctuations in the price of mercury in recent years, the derivatives have not been affected.

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses were generally unchanged during the week ending April 3, 1956. Blackstrap markets continued steady with firm prices except in the Gulf area. New Orleans price for blackstrap was mostly 13c. per gallon, with a moderate-to-slow demand. Deliveries from that terminal were good on old business but new bookings were scarce. East coast demand for feed molasses improved slightly and was moderate-to-good at most points. The Albany blackstrap price remained at 16½c. per gallon. A generally good demand prevailed on the West coast where prices were $25 to $26 per ton. Beet, citrus and corn molasses supplies were limited with good-to-strong demand.

A sale of 500,000 gallons of Puerto Rican blackstrap was reported for the week ending March 30, 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
65.84	65.84	65.84	67.18

For Current Prices see Page 9

This sale was made to local distributors at 11¼c. per gallon, f.o.b. Mayaguez.

Sales of Cuban high-test molasses were announced during the week ending April 10, 1956, according to trade sources. Approximately 130,000,000 gallons were sold; 50,000,000 to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to buyers in the United States.

Niacin—The spot market was steady. Inquiry continues good while supplies are ample and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Production of niacin and niacinamide amounted to 2,053,474 pounds in 1955, a decrease of approximately 7 percent from the previous year's rate. Despite this decline, demand remains rather steady because of the extensive use of niacin and niacinamide by baking companies in flour enrichment and in multivitamin preparations.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin has improved, on the whole. Although there has been some customary seasonal decline in inquiry, the overall trend has been toward increased consumption, as compared with last year. Prices were noted to have firmed up and were a ½c. higher per 1,000,000 units than the lowest point hit earlier in the year. Current levels ranged from 4 to 4½c. per 1,000,000 for the bulk material.

Penicillin production in 1955 totaled almost 330,860,000,000,000 units, the lowest annual output since 1951 when volume amounted to about 318,622,000,000,000 units. This decrease in penicillin output was said to be an indication of the trend toward increased usage of the broad spectrum antibiotics. As a result of increased production abroad, U. S. exports of penicillin in 1955 dropped off about 7 percent as compared with 1954 shipments.

Streptomycin—Demand continued to strengthen as was evidenced by the 2/10 of a cent rise in the spot market price spread. Current quotations ranged from 6.5 to 7.2c. per gram. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current needs and expected to continue.

The 1955 production of streptomycin amounted to 65,000,000 grams, an increase of some 2 percent over that in 1954. Although output of dihydrostreptomycin reached an all-time high of 19,300,000 grams in December, 1955, production for the year showed an overall decline of 19 percent from the level attained in 1954. Export demand for streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, however, continues at high levels.

Theobromine—Demand for theobromine was reported to be at routine levels. Supplies were ample to accommodate current needs and expected to continue in the future. A plant for the extraction of crude theobromine is scheduled to be closed this summer by a major producer of this alkaloid. The plant will be placed on a standby basis when existing raw materiala inventories are exhausted. A major factor behind the decision to close the plant was reportedly a result of tariff reductions on theobromine and other drugs in the postwar period enabling foreign producers to come

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

into this market on an intensely competitive basis.

In addition, the chocolate industry recently has obtained increased amounts of cocoa butter from the expanded manufacture of cocoa powder, in great demand presently for such products as chocolate cake mixes and instant chocolate drinks.

The result has been a reduced availability of expeller cake and an over-supply of cocoa butter, making further extraction from expeller cake uneconomic in view of the import-deflated prices of theobromine.

Vitamin B—Demand for vitamin B continued unchanged. Supplies were adequate for current consumer requirements and production capacity was rated ample to accommodate any normal increase in overall consumption if this should occur. Prices were firm.

Production of thiamine (B_1) which amounted to 204,481 pounds in 1955, decreased 21 percent from the level of the previous year, probably because imports were being offered at prices below those of domestic producers.

Total exports of thiamine derivatives during the year amounted to 42,953 pounds, a decrease of 39 percent from 1954 shipments. Canada continues to receive the major portion of these exports, taking approximately 30 percent of the total during 1955. Mexico and Brazil have also been receiving large shipments.

U. S. exports of vitamin B_{12} in 1955 were valued at $4,600,000. Major quantities were shipped to the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Brazil and Japan.

Botanicals

Trading activity continued routine for this time of year last week. New crop material was expected to start coming in by next month. Prices were almost certain to be higher this year in view of the increase in the minimum wage. Labor was expected to be adequate for the most part, and the weather has been satisfactory to date.

Shipments of botanicals from Europe were reported off as a result of the curtailed output resulting from the severe winter. Many perennials were damaged and trees split open from the weather. Buchu leaves were tight and prices higher than previously.

Balsams—The overall market was said to be routine. Demand has eased with a resultant decline in spot quotations on copaiba and peru balsams.

The current market on copaiba balsam ranged from 80c. to 90c. per pound. Balsam peru was quoted at $1.25-$1.50 per pound. Tolu balsam prices were holding well for the native material. There were reports, however, of some lower priced balsam being offered by English sellers having been transhipped from origin to England to this country. The quality of such offerings was held in doubt, however, in some quarters.

Buchu Leaves—Demand for buchu leaves continues brisk and supplies remain tight. The spot market has advanced 10c. since last reported. Current quotations range from 95c. to $1.05 per pound. The outlook for the immediate future was for supplies to continue scarce.

Columbo Root—The market was quiet. Prices were steady while supplies were ample to meet consumers' requirements.

Soap Bark — Demand continues routine. Supplies were adequate while prices were firm. Whole bark was priced at 38c. to 40c. per pound. Powdered and crushed grades were listed at 45c.

Chemists Better Off in Present Generation

—Continued from page 3

still appreciable—at the 20-year level, it about about 125 percent, from a median of $339 in 1941 to $763 in 1955.

Much of this increase, the report said, resulted from the post-war inflation, but when median salaries for both years were placed on a constant dollar basis by adjustment to the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index, it was found that men chemists starting out in 1941 earned $209 a month, and those starting in 1955 earned $380.

On the same basis, chemists with 20 years of experience drew $539 in 1941 and $666 in 1955. These figures, of course, represent income before taxes, and the report does not take into account the effect upon net income of the changes in tax structure since the war.

Another Factor in Earnings Rise

Changes in work patterns also appear to have been a factor in upgrading earning levels between 1941 and 1955. Last year about 20 percent of all ACS members were engaged in technical administration—a relatively high-paying field of work—as against 15 percent in 1941.

On the other hand, the proportion of members in some relatively low-paying fields declined. There were decreases, for example, from 13 to 8 percent in anaiysis and testing, and from 12 percent to 9 percent in college teaching.

Significant changes in sources of employment also were disclosed. Where 18 percent of the society's members were employed by government agencies—Federal, state and municipal—in 1941, only 8 percent were so employed last year. In the same period, industrial employment rose from 64 to 69 percent, and jobs in teaching institutions held steady at about 12 percent.

There was a sharp decline in the percentage of men chemists (19 percent to 8 percent) and chemical engineers (7 percent to 4 percent) in government work, largely the result of even sharper dips in state and municipal employment.

About 13 percent of women chemists hold government jobs, the report shows, as compared with 18 percent in 1941, while 45 percent now work for industry—a relatively large increase over the 27 percent figure which obtained in 1941.

Breakdown on Postgraduates

Of the ACS members participating in the survey, 42 percent hold doctorates, another 19 percent have master's degrees and only 3 percent have no college degree.

Chemical engineers appear to have a lesser tendency to pursue graduate study. Only 12 percent have the doctor's degree, and 62 percent stopped at the bachelor's level. Among women chemists, 26 percent have doctorates and 50 percent have no advanced degree.

Chemical engineers as a group—because of the types of work in which many of them are engaged—seem to have an earnings advantage over chemists, the report indicates, but when chemists and chemical engineers hold comparable jobs they tend to receive about the same salaries.

The report also reveals that men chemists, throughout their careers, earn about one and one-half times as much as women chemists.

Among the occupations most common among chemists and chemical engineers, the best-paying is technical administration, with a median salary (disregarding experience and education) of $856 monthly for chemists and $898 for chemical engineers.

Industrial research comes next—$638 for chemists and $647 for engineers. Lowest median salaries for the more prevalent occupational categories are found in college and university teaching ($517 for chemists and $637 for chemical engineers), and in analysis and testing ($473 for chemists and $520 for engineers).

Of all occupations reported, secondary school teaching paid least, with a median salary for chemists of $443 a month. The best-paid jobs, outside technical administration, were in nontechnical administration consulting, and law.

Cancer Cells Discussed

Evidence that cancer cells have powerful "pumps" which draw nutrients into their own "storehouses" and thus deprive normal cells of food was presented by Dr. Erich Heinz, of Tufts University.

The solution to "one of the basic problems of cancer," that of malignancy, will be brought closer to realization through research with radioactively-labeled glycine, the most common amino acid, declared Dr. Heinz.

He added that the studies also may help in the development of "toxic compounds which would be preferentially accumulated by cancer cells and thus lead to their destruction, without doing much harm to normal cells."

All living cells need amino acids to build proteins, Dr. Heinz explained, and they take up the necessary amino acids from the surrounding medium. It has been found that cancer cells—and also bacteria—accumulate amino acids to a much greater extent than do normal cells.

Congress Urged to Set Up Scientific Research Group

Senator Edward J. Thye of Minnesota has introduced a resolution (S. J. Res. 159) in the senate to create a joint committee in congress on scientific research.

He argued that the need for such a committee is becoming more apparent as congress becomes more deeply involved in the area of scientific education and will be called upon to legislate on the many problems and issues that are bound to arise.

The new committee would not have the right to report bills for action, but would have wide authority to study and investigate and to advise other committees on legislation dealing with this matter.

It would also work in close cooperation with the executive agencies, industry and institutions of learning.

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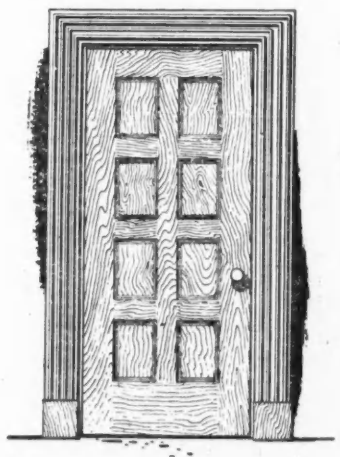

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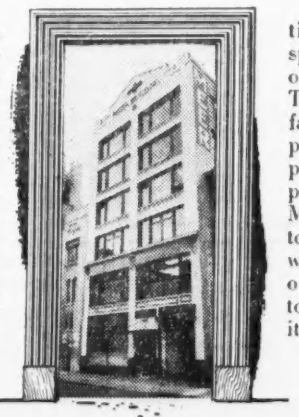

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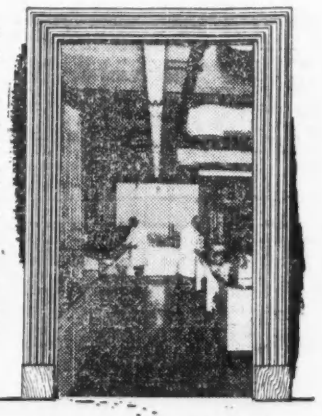

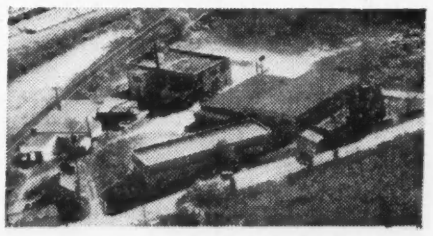

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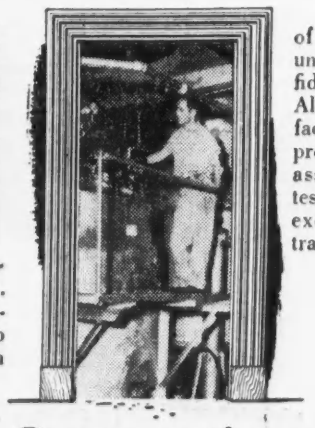

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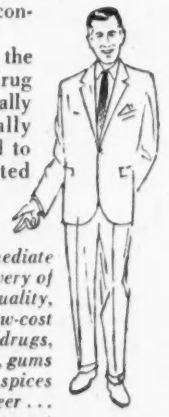

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—Continued from page 3

supported at a high level, and the farmers, in turn, would be expected to spend more for fertilizers and other materials than they otherwise would spend if farm income continued its downward trend.

2. Under the soil bank provisions, a large portion of the $1.2 billion benefit payments to be made to the farmers undoubtedly would be spent by the farmers to improve yields on the acreages remaining under cultivation, and for carrying out soil-rebuilding practices on the acreages placed in the soil bank.

The soil bank program provides for payments to farmers under an "acreage reserve" program, and under a "conservation reserve" program. The former is a short-term plan to induce farmers to cut their acreages below their allotments and make no further use of the land so retired. An appropriation of $750 million is authorized for subsidy payments under this program.

The conservation reserve program contemplates taking lands out of crop production and other lands that have been idle and placing them in a conservation status which, entails carrying out certain soil building practices upon the part of the farmer, for which he would be paid eighty percent of the cost plus a rental fee by the government. The bill allots $450 million to this program.

The soil building practices are those provided for under the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Department of Agriculture that has been in operation for the past twenty-five years, and includes payments to farmers for costs of fertilizers, liming materials, seeds, etc.

Increased Research Contemplated

Increased research on agricultural products is contemplated in an amendment placed in the bill during its consideration in the senate, and still in the bill as it went to the White House last week. It is the first step in a program being urged by the Republicans to seek a solution to the farm surplus problem through farm chemurgy.

The bill sets up a five-man bipartisan commission on increased industrial use of agricultural products, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate. It would be the duty of the commission to submit to congress not later than June 15, 1957, the necessary recommendations which in its opinion will bring out the greatest practical use for industrial purposes of agricultural products not needed for human or animal consumption.

Sponsors of the program contemplate that one of the recommendations the commission would make would be that congress require the mixing of alcohol with gasoline.

Such a step has been agitated for years, as a means of solving the grain surplus problem. It has been estimated that a mixture of five gallons of alcohol to every 100 gallons of gasoline consumed by motorists would require about 2 billion bushels of grain and wipe out the surplus problem overnight.

Black Market

—Continued from page 3

parties who illegally sell defense-rated nickel should be properly dealt with, he added.

"These matters are of great concern," Mr. McCormack said. "It appears that the situation is merely drifting with responsible agencies sticking their heads in the sand. Of most concern is the statement or inference by responsible businessmen that there may not be a defense need for the stockpile program for nickel with most of the world's supply in friendly hands in the western hemisphere; that there would be a surplus of nickel if the stockpile program were discontinued, and there must be some reason for the stockpile other than the defense need.

"Such inferences when analyzed lead to these queries:—(1) Who is hurt and who profits by the stockpiling of nickel, and an artificial shortage created thereby? (2) Who profits and who would be hurt if the policy were changed?"

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NSF Appoints Clark Scientist Committee Head

Appointment of Robert L. Clark as executive secretary of the National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers was announced last week by the National Science Foundation.

The committee was created by the President April 3 to work with government departments and agencies in identifying the problems associated with the development of more highly qualified workers.

Since 1943, Mr. Clark has been actively identified with manpower resources, having served on a number of government committees and agencies dealing with this problem.

Since May, 1955, he has been with the Office of Defense Mobilization where he has been consultant on the executive reserve.

Forest Men

—*Continued from page 7*

Wood Impregnation," by M .S. Hudson, consulting chemist, and S. T. Henriksson, Boliden Mining Company, Sweden.

"A New Method for Long Term Preservation of Wood by Chemical Modification," by E. Abrams, Southern Research Institute; F. G. W. Smith, University of Miami, Fla., marine laboratory; S. Miller, University of Miami, and R. R. Bottoms, Crestwood Laboratory.

"A New Method for Applying Pentachlorophenol to Wood in Place," by R. G. Van Allen, of Wood-Treating Chemicals Company.

Included in the marketing session will be "Fundamentals of Market Research," by T. H. Cable, manager, marketing methods, Koppers Company.

Wood Gluing Session

The session entitled "Keeping Abreast in Wood Gluing" will feature such papers as "Recent Developments in Fast-Setting Adhesives," by George W. Koehn, of Armstrong Cork Company.

"High Pressure Decorative Laminates," by Joseph Coufal, of National Adhesives.

"Performance of Urea-Resin Glues at Elevated Temperatures," by R. F. Blomberg and W. Z. Olson, of the US Forest Products Laboratory.

"Some Factors Affecting the Performance of Wood Adhesives in Thick Glue Lines," (posthumously) the late Edward Hinken.

"Production Gluing of Random Length Stock," by H. B. Reed, of Raybond Electronics.

"How Long Will It Last?—A Study of Glue Line Durability," by J. W. Maxwell and C. C. Booth, of Borden Company.

The "Improved Technics for Wood Drying" session will feature "Chemical Seasoning," by W. H. Colgrove, of Bay Chemical Company.

Chemicals From Lignin

The session on chemicals from lignin, hemicellulose, and other byproducts will feature "The Separation and Utilization of Hemicellulose," by J. F. Saeman, J. F. Harris and E. G. Locke, of US Forest Products Laboratory.

"Effect of Swelling Agents and Catalysts on Esterification of Wood," F. Bender and L. P. Clermont, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

"Nature of Aspen Lignin," by I. A. Pearl, of the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

"Quercetin from Douglas Fir Bark," by A. S. Gregory, D. L. Brink, L. E. Dowd, and A. S. Ryan, of Weyerhauser Timber Company.

"Alkali and Thio Lignins from Pine Bark," by J. B. Doughty, F. W. Taylor and W. T. Henery, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company.

The session on how to select a better finish for furniture will include "Synthetics vs. Nitrocellulose Lacquers," by W. M. Beaver, of Marietta Paint & Color Company.

Rubber Plant Sale

—*Continued from page 5*

1955 our consumption of rubber increased, unexpectedly, no less than 24 percent over 1954. Consumption outside the United States also set a new record.

"The price of natural rubber went abnormally high. American producers of synthetic rubber and feedstocks attained new high records of production, expanded exports of synthetic rubber under private ownership, and held the price line on standard types of synthetic.

"These steps have restored better balance, temporarily at least, in the world rubber supply-and-demand situation, and the price of natural rubber has returned to about where it was a year ago.

"The rubber industries of the United States have recognized their responsibilities and have fulfilled these responsibilities. Had the government remained in possession of the synthetic rubber facilities, the increased production and export of synthetic rubber and plans for expansion might have been delayed, causing shortages and higher prices."

Pharmacy Aid Program

—*Continued from page 7*

lined by the Roerig executive involved instances in which the retail pharmacist can offer valuable services to the manufacturer's representative.

John A. MacCartney was installed as president of the association. Mr. MacCartney has been with Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., for twenty-seven years, and is currently professional relations manager.

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the APA, said the pharmaceutical profession is unique in the health field "because it contacts persons both when they are well and ill."

Dr. Fischelis said one member of each family in the United States contacts his neighborhood pharmacist at least three times per week.

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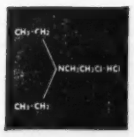

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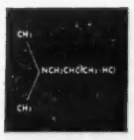

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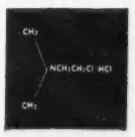

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4 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
21 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
85 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
121 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
28 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
94 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
5 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
78 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
14 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
58 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—182 bgs, Alicante
500 bgs, Malaga
ANT EGGS—16 bgs, P H Petry, London
ANTIMONY—250 tons, National Lead Co, Bona
OXIDE—200 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Bremerhaven
REGULUS—570 cs, Sibenik
ASBESTOS FIBER — 1,360 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
ASCORBIC ACID—3 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Yokohama
10 dms, Mitsubishi Intern Corp, Yokohama
BARBASCO ROOT—30 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Puerto Barrios
BARIUM SULFATE—100 tins, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
7 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
19 bgs, C E Hamann, Tampico
21 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Ciudad Trujillo
6 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Port au Prince
32 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
87 bgs, Puerto Plata
153 bgs, Santiago
31 bgs, Callao
BENZOIN GUM—16 bdls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Singapore
8 bdls, P H Petry, Singapore
BISMUTH—105 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BONE—50 ctns, Hershey Co, Kobe
100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
200 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Nagoya
CADMIUM—100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
CALCIUM ACETATE—1 dm, Robeco Chemicals inc, Barranquilla
CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—40 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, London
GLUCONICUM—23 pkgs, Conray Products, Rotterdam
HYPOCHLORITE—100 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
TARTRATE—2,500 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
POWDER 250 cs, National City Bank, Keelung
50 cs, American Trust Co, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
250 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
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100 bgs, Rotterdam
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20 cs, Cochin
SEED 20 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tuticorin
74 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
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256 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
CASEIN—2,600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,400 bgs, Overseas Merchants Corp, Hamburg
3,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,722 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
1,379 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
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OIL—500 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
CEDRON OIL—60 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
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CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
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10 dms, van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
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10 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Keelung
4 dms, Parento Ltd, Colombo
10 dms, Keelung
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5 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
44 dms, Rotterdam
COD OIL—300 dms, Brown Bros, Bremen
CODLIVER OIL—170 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
105 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
COCONUT OIL—325 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
288 tons, Bank of California, Manila
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
910 tons, Manila
COPAL GUM—40 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
26 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
169 bkts, Wm H Schell, Macassar
203 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Macassar
290 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—1,250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Istanbul
CORN STARCH—672 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—881 bls, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
75 dms, M W Hardy, London
50 dms, Koppers Co, Glasgow
CUMIN SEED—207 bgs, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Nagoya
250 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Portimao
100 cs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
25 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—384 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
985 bgs, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—1,183 seroons, H H Pike & Co, Puerto Plata
EARTH COLORS—50 cks, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
2,800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ELEMI GUM—85 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Manila
57 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—18 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
8 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
25 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—6 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
107,913 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
183,105 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,430 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
119,780 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
126,254 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
210,124 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
128,889 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL—4 cks, Wilson & Co, Lyttelton
GUM—3 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
GELATIN—40 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
400 bgs, Kind & Knox, Havre
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
130 dms, B Young & Co, London
221 bgs, Antwerp
GINGER—161 bgs, J H Schroder, London
40 bgs, T I Smith Co, Cochin
200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
ROOT—215 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
259 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
255 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Lagos
111 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, London
GLUE—100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
BONE—100 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bros, Rotterdam
STOCK—361 bls, John Gorvers & Co, Puerto Plata
175 bls, A M Goldstein, La Guaria
GLYCERINE—193 dms, Bank of N Y, Montevideo
GLYCINE—20 cks, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—625 bgs, National City Bank, Bremen
625 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
1,600 bgs, Joesph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
GRATIOLAE HERB—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
GUAIACWOOD OIL—67 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
GUANIDINE CARBONATE—45 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
NITRATE—150 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—3,590 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
10,032 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
HERRING OIL—75 dms, Pisco
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Celanese Corp of America, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—800 bgs, Landers Segal Color Corp, London
ISOSAFROEUGENOL—1 cs, L A Champon & Co, Yokohama
KAOLIN—523 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—307 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—65 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra
LEMON OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
LEMONGRASS OIL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
30 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Cochin
11 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
5 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
10 dms, Chemical Bank, Cochin
LIVERMEAL—400 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
LIVER POWDER—13 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LITHOPONE—4 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
470 bgs, First National Boston, Valencia
2,796 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
400 bgs, Valencia
MACE—14 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
30 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
8 cs, Wm E Martin, Singapore
8 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
32 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
55 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—1,300 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—22 cs, Synthetic Fertilizers & Chemicals, Antwerp
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—77 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
ORE—448 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MARJORAM — 100 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Vera Cruz
120 bgs, Callao
MENTHOL—110 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
35 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
MERCURY—112 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
300 flks, F W Berk & Co, Tampico
500 flks, Rijeka
800 btls, Cadiz
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—133 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Transit Import & Export Co, London
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—1,299 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
800 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, London
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
b-NAPHTHOL—333 bgs, Rotterdam
NICKEL ACETATE—40 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Bremen
CHLORIDE—20 dms, D Hauser, London
12 bbls, Bershire Chemicals Inc, Bremen
50 bgs, D Hauser, Hamburg
88 bgs, I M Sobin, Bremen
FORMATE—600 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
OXIDE—10 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Hamburg
SULFATE—2 bbls, Bershire Chemicals Inc, Bremen
NUTMEG—127 bgs, Catz American Co, Macassar
179 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
58 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
24 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
425 bgs, Rotterdam
28 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
24 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
29 bgs, Singapore
423 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—57 bgs, London
OLIBANUM GUM—147 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Aden
ORANGE OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
PEEL—320 bgs, Cap Haitien
80 bls, Alicante
OSSEINE—160 bls, Erba Corp, Bombay
PALM OIL—203 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—291 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
599 tons, Matadi
FRACTIONATED—49 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PALO SANTO OIL—34 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—114 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
23 hf chts, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
51 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
12 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
69 cs, Smith Conney & Barrett, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—40 bgs, H Schlichting, Alicante
100 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
620 bgs, Alicante
403 bgs, Cadiz
PATCHOULI OIL—5 cs, Volkart Bros, Penang
5 cs, Kane Import Corp, Penang
12 dms, Underer & Co, Singapore —
PEATMOSS—1,600 bls, Lion Trading Co, Hamburg
1,451 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,680 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
2,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
3,350 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
2,470 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,215 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
50 bls, W Heiman, Bremen
15,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremerhaven
14,038 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
1,250 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
450 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
501 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
2,200 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremerhaven
1,150 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremerhaven
1,650 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremerhaven
800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremerhaven
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremerhaven
1,250 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremerhaven
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremerhaven
1,100 bls, American Impex Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Glasgow
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
120 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
120 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
PEPPER BLACK—300 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
240 bgs, Alleppey
240 bgs, Cochin
RED—200 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
100 bgs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Kobe
25 bgs, Imco Trading Co, Kobe
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
WHITE—70 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—15 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
5 dms, John D Walsh Co, Buenos Aires
24 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Ires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—104,754 bbls, Hess Inc, Las Piedras
298,737 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
144,499 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
64,712 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
a-PICOLINE—108 dms, H A Gogarty, London
PIPERAZIN—2 dms, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
75 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENEGLYCOLIC ESTER OF FATTY ACID—30 dms, Inchemtex Inc, Antwerp
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—1,000 bgs, Ataka N Y Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Joel Bieler, London
350 bgs, Louis Furth, London
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, London
300 bgs, Hoger Corp, London
200 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
300 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICATE—1,871 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—1,250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
50 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—27 dms, Oil & Chemical Products, Gdynia
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,066 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1093 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
619 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
1,755 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
2,030 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
POWDER—150 bgs, Glasgow
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—638 bgs, Matadi
HIRSUTA ROOT—437 bgs, J M Rodgers & Co, Puerto Barrios
RED IRON OXIDE—870 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Malaga
4 bbls, Aviquipo Inc, Malaga
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Callao
ROSIN—93 cs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
SAFFLOWER—15 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—370 bls, Sibenik
SALICYLIC ACID—15 dms, Rotterdam
SALVADOR BALSAM—2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, La Libertad
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Calcutta
9 cs, Credit Suisse, Cochin
SAPONINA—19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SAVORY LEAVES—55 bls, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
88 bls, Wm E Martin, Rijeka
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, J Berlage, Bangkok
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Banekok
SENNA CONCENTRATE—7 cs, L Goldburt, London
LEAVES—300 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
50 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—470 bgs, Continental Seed & Feed Corp, Champerico
HULLED—500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, San Juan Del Sur
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
27 cks, Rotterdam
SILICA GEL—5 bgs, Henley & Co, Bremen
SODIUM ARSENATE—120 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
550 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
FERROCYANIDE—10 cks, National City Bank, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, European Chemical Co, Kobe
334 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Kobe
334 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
SPERM OIL—5,000 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Rotterdam
923 tons, Swift & Co, Rotterdam
272 tons, Manufacturers Trust Co, Pisco
STARCH—500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,524 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
3,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
THIOUREA—400 bgs, J H Schroder, Kobe
THYROID POWDER—15 cs, Bernabo International Co, Buenos Aires
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—1,102 bgs, Fallek Products Co, London
496 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Hamburg
97 bgs, A J & J O Pilar Inc, Hamburg
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—50 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Bremen
TURMERIC—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
720 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, L E Ransom, Cochin
240 bgs, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—4 dms, Foram Corp, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK—2,208 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
350 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
350 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WAX—241 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WHITING—599 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
799 bgs, Sterling Drug Inc, London
2,080 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
WOOLFAT ALCOHOLS—6 dms, Wella Corp, Hamburg
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
26 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Antwerp
WAX—20 bgs, N I Malmstrom, Glasgow
ZINC OXIDE—2 dms, Enila Trading Co, Rotterdam
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—220 bgs, Antwerp

Boston

POLYVINYL ACETATE—2,500 bgs, Chemical Export Co, Kobe
RESIN—467 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe

Los Angeles

BARBASCO POWDER — 200 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana, Callao

BONEMEAL—1,200 bgs, W Harris & Co, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASSIA—329 bls, 659 pkgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—300 short tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
1,000 long tons, Cebu
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
1,903,910 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
8,960 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,480 bgs, Bank of California, Manila
2,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
CUMIN SEED—310 bgs, Gentry Division, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hong Kong
231 bgs, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—70 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
LIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
LOCUST BEAN GUM—453 bgs, Williams & Clarke Co, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—50 bbls, Frank P Dow, Cadiz
MANGEL SEED—33 bgs, The Desert Seed Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Yokohama
50 bgs, S D Jones & Co, Yokohama
50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Cal Compak Foods, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Bank of California, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Corinto
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
550 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
200 bgs, Corinto
OIL—20 cs, Pacific Mutual Sales Co, Yokohama
WOOL GREASE—10 dms, Pacific Coast Borax Co, Manchester

New Orleans

MAGNESITE—1,560 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin

Norfolk

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok

Philadelphia

BEEF EXTRACT—760 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—12 dms, Hull

—*Continued on page 58*

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Caustic soda, 129,600 13-oz. cans, lye, flake or powder form, tech., East & West Coast, inv. 153-(1)-1336, Apr. 19, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Diatomaceous earth, 60,000 lbs., silica powd. form, flux calcined type, untreated, inv. 155(2)-1360, Apr. 25, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Disinfectant, 2,500 5-gal. cans, phenolic type, inv. 2843-B, Apr. 26, Commanding Gen. (Procurement), Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga.

Drugs, formic acid, iodine, kaolin, potassium iodide, resorcinol, zinc oxide paste, East & West Coast, inv. A-415-A, Apr. 17, Vets. Adm. Chief, Proc. Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.; 768 bots. of 100 colchicine tabs. USP, 0.5 mg., 1,536 bots. of 1,000 triasyn B tabs, USP, inv. 665, Apr. 17, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ethyl alcohol, 2,400 1-pt. bots., absolute, inv. 490, Apr. 17, Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Industries of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.

Insecticide, 2,835 gals. DDT and lindane, indoor fogging, export pack, inv. N140-1213, Apr. 27, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 1,000 gals. clear, lacquer thinner, 30 gals. wrinkle baking enamel, 81 gals. spraying, gloss lacquer, gen. use, 3 gals. camouflage paste paint, resin-oil-emulsion type, inv. 54, Apr. 24, Lexington Signal Depot, Contracting Officer, Lexington, Ky.; 816 gals. syn. gloss enamel for exterior and interior surfaces, Franconia, Va., inv. QIT-77157-R, Apr. 25, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 320 gals. cellulose acetate butyrate pigmented camouflage dope, East & West Coast, inv. 1518, Apr. 20, 650 gals. ready mixed, interior or exterior, floor and deck enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1492, Apr. 20, 3,388 gals. glyceryl phthalate, lusterless, air drying and baking exterior enamel, inv. 1502, Apr. 20, 2,036 gals. aircraft, gloss enamel, Topeka, Kans., inv. 1494, Apr. 27, 19,500 gals. rust inhibiting, dip application enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1627, Apr. 18.

18,960 gals. camouflage lacquer, Topeka AFB, inv. 1517, Apr. 27, 3,548 gals. ready mixed, marine use, phenolic-alkyd, exterior oil paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1485, Apr. 27, 468 gals. aircraft zinc chromate primer, Norfolk, Va., Cherry Point, N. C., inv. 1451, Apr. 18, 2,344 gals. linseed oil, boiled, 3,024 gals. acid proof paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1493, Apr. 25, 7,110 lbs. white pigment, water, powd., paint, Norfolk, Va., inv. 1440, Apr. 25, 3,400 gals. heat resisting, alum. type paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1466, Apr. 25, 13,000 gals. linseed oil, red lead, primer coating, East & West Coast, inv. 1457, Apr. 25, 9,900 gals. orange, medium body shellac varnish, 1,128 gals. oil, interior varnish, 660 gals. green for battery deck canvas covers shellac varnish, 16,320 gals. asphalt varnish, 1,824 qts. and 2,500 gals. gen. purpose phenolic varnish, East & West Coast, inv. 1467, Apr. 25.

3,700 gals. air drying, syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1547, May 4, 4,652 gals. interior, undercoat enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1552, May 3, 10,000 gals. kettle-boiled linseed oil, inv. 1490, Apr. 26, 700 gals. full gloss, exterior oil paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1538, May 4, 612,000 lbs. dry white hiding, zinc oxide pigment, Norfolk, Ptsmh., Va., Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif., inv. 1582, May 4, 2,800 gals. syn. lacquer resisting, primer coating, West Coast, inv. 1563, May 4, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium carbonate, 72 dms., inv. 10595, Apr. 18, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver, Colo.

Sodium thiosulfate, 120 cwt., inv. 10595, Apr. 18, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver, Colo.

Imports

—Continued from page 57

CHINA CLAY—3,531 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp, Fowey
8,664 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Fowey
600 tons, J W Higman, Fowey
6,720 bgs, J W Higman, Fowey
3,750 tons, Moore & Munger, Fowey
4,184 bgs, Moore & Munger, Fowey
1,906 bgs, Paker Makers Inc, Fowey
1,354 tons, Fowey

CODLIVER—75 cks, Bergen

COD OIL—350 dms, Reilly Whiteman Walton Co, Bergen

CRESYLIC ACID—403 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam

CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 ctns, R T French, Kobe

FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Yokohama
50 dms, Nagoya

FLUORSPAR—4,001 tons, Tampico

FUEL OIL—99,528 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon

IRON POWDER—40 dms, Easton Power Co, London

NAPHTHALENE—200 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
1,046 bgs, Barrett Division, Middlesbrough

PEATMOSS—550 bls, Van Zantern & Co, Hamburg
334 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,100 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
300 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,091 bbls, The Texas Co, Trinidad
126,334 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
115,058 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
146,610 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
185,452 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
201,019 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias

PETROLEUM CRUDE—208,233 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandor
397,575 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
645,647 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
233,873 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
209,300 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandor
362,416 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz

POTASSIUM MURIATE—816 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—644 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
434 bgs, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Haras Co, Yokohama

TANTALOXIDE POWDER—20 dms, Chas Kurz Co, Bremen

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,718 bgs, Bangkok

ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Pigment Chemical Ltd, London

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,600 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
620 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Bremen

COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi

GINGER—56 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
21 bgs, London

WASTE—12 bgs, K I Lister, London

KILESERITE, CALCINED—2,400 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen

PEATMOSS—500 bls, East Asiatic Co, Hamburg
500 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,091 tons, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi

PIGMENT PASTE—162 cs, Trinity Trading Co, Nagoya
129 cs, Industrial Suppliers Co, Nagoya

POTATO STARCH—100 ctns, Werner Strauss & Co, Hamburg

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Firmer tone featured sizing materials last week. Potato starch production was sold up and with offerings scarce for prompt shipment from Maine, demand improved for spot delivery. Stocks on spot were raised, fractionally reflecting the recent advance for replacements from mills. Tapioca flour replacements from Brazil also were stronger due to sold up old crop. Offers of new crop were still scarce due to uncertainty of production costs, which were expected to increase as growers were holding roots at higher levels. Flake egg albumin was reduced sharply—8 cents per pound, while egg yolk was lifted 5 cents per pound. Demand for both materials was reported spotty, and confined to actual needs. Sago flour remained steady on spot, reflecting the firmness of primary markets. Stocks here were not heavy and closely held. Corn starch and dextrin continued in steady requests for prompt requirements. Both items were quotably unchanged and steady.

Tanners showed more interest in tanning material replacements. Trading was still limited to nearby shipments, but inquiry for forward delivery was more active. Primary markets were generally steady, with myrobalans and valonia displaying a firmer tone.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, spot, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 8c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
107.36	107.36	106.99	103.97

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Consumers continued to take good sized quantities against current contracts. Demand for spot delivery was fair. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sodium Acetate—Fair volume of sales were reported for prompt delivery. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—While trading was spotty, sales aggregated a good volume.

Sulfonated Oils — Business was fairly active, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Demand was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Starch — Business was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,603,000 bushels to 56,503,000 bushels for the week ending April 6, compared with 38,048,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — Freer offers and slow demand weakened this market. Flake was dropped 8c. to $2.04 to $2.06 per pound, and powder, $2.08 to $2.10 per pound, depending upon quantity. Business of late has been restricted to actual needs. The technical grade was unchanged, ranging from 83c. to 90c. per pound, spot as to seller and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Prices were stronger and offset the decline in albumin. Yolk was advanced to $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, spot as to quantity. Demand was still spotty.

Potato Starch—This market continued firm in Maine, reflecting sold up production. Offers were scarce and quoted nominally at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Consuming demand continued active for spot stocks and quotations were raised fractionally to 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Trading was reported quite active for Idaho starch on the basis of 6c. carlots, f.o.b. mills.

Reports from farmers regarding their plans for the 1956 season indicate the probable production of too many late-crop potatoes, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The department recently issued acreage guides suggesting to farmers that late potato acreage planted in 1956 should be 8 percent less than last year for the country. The March intentions-to-plant report, however, indicated late potato acreage will be reduced only 2.8 percent from the 1955 level. If farmers in the 29 late states actually plant their reported acreage intentions, average yields would produce a crop substantially larger than the 275 million bushel crop recommended by the department.

Sago Flour — Consuming inquiry improved especially for good quality flour. Stocks on spot were reported limited and closely held. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — With the 1955 crop sold up, offers of Brazilian flour continued scarce and were maintained at 6.4c. per pound, carlots, exdock for nearby shipment. Offers of new crop material also were scarce due to uncertainty of the cost of production, as growers were asking higher prices for roots. On spot, stocks were well held at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Argentine trade sources estimate cattlehide and calfskin production at approximately 10,750,000 units in 1955, compared with 10,000,000 in 1954. The domestic industry consumed about 3,150,000 cattlehides and calfskins, and approximately 7,600,000 were exported. Netherlands was the leading buyer of hides and skins, purchasing 1,464,510 units. The U.S.S.R. was the next largest buyer, taking 1,116,205 units. The United States purchased 8,500 salted cattlehides.

Cutch — This market was steady and quotably unchanged at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Buying interest was reported spotty.

Mangrove Bark — Consuming inquiry was fairly active, but actual trading was light and spotty. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $58 and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Firm tone featured this market. Offers were light and closely held. Buying interest was reported fair. No. 1, assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock; crushed, $79 to $80 and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Replacements were unchanged and steady. Trading was spotty and confined to nearby shipment. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Primary markets remained firm. Prices were maintained at the recent advance. Cups were held at $58 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment; beards were nominal at $75 to $76 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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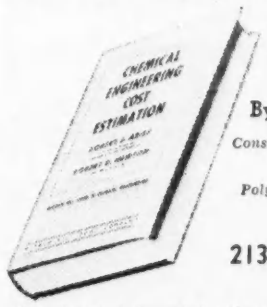

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market appeared to be relatively listless last week, dealers reported, though the consensus had it that the lack of movement was of an anticipatory nature rather than one of lack of interest. Current weather trends throughout southern Europe and North Africa have developed situations in the market that make for cautious movement, one dealer said. Until the full strength of the various areas are correctly evaluated, no one can move material without chancing losses, it was noted. Latest news of crop damage has been from the vanilla bean source areas of northeast Madagascar. One center was struck by a cyclone while three others were seriously damaged through rain and flood waters. Estimates of damage by producers and processors ran between 30 and 40 percent of the total crop for the year. One source area, Andape, which produces about 20 percent of the total output of the area, is believed to have been particularly seriously damaged.

Complete reports of damage in the Grasse and other floral source areas are still not forthcoming, dealers on spot noted last week. Evidently the full story will not be available in some instances until blossoming time, while in others, until harvest time. Be this as it may, however, producers all said that damage to the orange blossom was so extensively as to nearly render the total crop worthless.

Bois de Rose appeared last week to be leading the South American oils once again along the downward path. New listings of $3.40 per pound were 5 cents less than the previous quote. Cinnamon bark oil declined slightly while easement was reported in both Java and Java-type citronella oils. This latter softening is resultant of Java-type (Formosan) newcrop arriving heavily on spot. Ginger oil advanced 25 cents per pound last week, keeping apace of the source material rise in the seeds and spice market. Peppermint declined in both its natural and redistilled qualities, dealers said.

Seeds and spices appeared to be moving at a slow pace, with the exception of the already mentioned vanilla beans. Pepper appeared to have atrophied, while French marjoram and thyme were both firmer. Spot supplies for the latter two are light and current shipment prices are reportedly strong. Top qualities of oregano are getting tight and new crop shipments will not appear before late fall. The price of Greek and Italian will go higher in the meantime.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, ginger, dist., 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, bois de rose, 10c. per lb.
Cinnamon leaf, 20c. per lb.
Citronella, Java, 5c. per lb.
Java-type, 10c. per lb.
Eucalyptus, NF, 2c. per lb.
Ceranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Peppermint, nat., 10c. per lb.
redistilled, 20c. per lb.
Safrol, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
137.65	137.72	134.80	137.94

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Anise—Dealers said last week that though direct importa'ions of anise from China are still "verboten," late reports from London state that shipping prices are declining due to a reported easing of the China price. Demand for anethol, aromatic chemical replacement for anise oil, is still brisk on spot, although there does not appear to be the same amount of pressure for material as there was last fall.

Bay—Puerto Rican quality oil was reported well maintained at recently advanced levels, dealers reported last week. The firmness in the market is attributed to higher labor costs in the primary center.

Bois de Rose—This oil declined last week for the second time in a two week period, dealers reported. The new listing of $3.40 per pound is 5c. less than the previous quote. Dealers noted that though the decline of the South American oils appeared to have abetted for a time, this begins to appear like the beginning of another downward movement. The South American oils, led by bois de rose, have been on the soft side for some time.

Cinnamon—Bark oil of this commodity declined in price for the first time in a number of months last week, dealers said. The new listing of $1.50 per pound, is 20c. less than the price previously listed. Dealers said that the new price is a reflection of earlier source material shifts on the market.

Citronella—Both Java and Java-type citronella slipped somewhat on spot last week, dealers reported. The new quotes of $1.95 and $2 are 5c. and 10c. per pound declines, respectively. Dealers reported that this sof'ening reflected the effect on newcrop on the market. The first effect felt was a foreward shipment of material at softened price followed by declines on spot of Ceylon and Java materials. This is the first immediate easement of Java-'ype (Formosan). Newcrop Java-type oil is reportedly being offered at from 40c. to 50c. a pound below spot prices for May forward shipment.

Eucalyptus—This oil in the 70-80 percent grade declined 2c. per pound on the inside to a range of 68c.-$1.05 per pound. The 80-90 percent material continued at the 78c. per pound listing.

Ginger—This oil, keeping apace of the rising price of source material, advanced in listing last week. The new quote, $18.50 ped pound, is 25c. per pound higher than previously listed.

Lavandin—This oil continued firm last week with the strength of the article being a'tributed by dealers to the firm conditions in French bergamot and lavender. The severe winter in Italy is said to be the cause of the present firmness and should even have a more marked effect upon next season's market.

Peppermint — Dealers reported last week a decline in both the natural and redistilled grades of peppermint oil. The new listing of natural, $5.40 per pound, is 10c. beneath the previous quote; redistilled at $5.65 per pound is 20c. per pound less than previously listed. Dealers claim that in spite of the price decline, the si'uation should firm-up in the face of the fact that the new producing season is still several months away.

Sandalwood — This oil declined again last week, it was reported, to a low listing of $14.50 per pound. The previous quote had been 50c. per pound higher for spot. Dealers said this decline was one of a series

Imports Detained

Week Ended April 6

New York

Aniseed, 110 bags.
Bitter Almonds, 30 bags.
Bitter Apricot Kernels, 200 bags.
Chillies, 310 bags.
Cassia (21 lots), 2,303 bags.
Coriander (2 lots), 600 bags.
Caraway (3 lots), 400 bags.
Cumin Seed (2 lots), 385 bags.
Gum Karaya (4 lots), 275 bags.
Mace (2 lots), 35 cases.
Nutmegs (13 lots), 738 bags.
Oregan Leaves, 40 bags.

that had been taking place over the past months.

Aromatic Chemicals

Safrol — Dealers reported last week an easing in the market of this aromatic chemical. The new listing, $1.55 per pound, is 5c. per pound less than the previous quote. The cause is reportedly a goodly supply on spot.

Seeds and Spices

Nutmegs—Both East and West Indian grades churned in an attempt to do better, dealers reported last week. Future delivery positions were more difficult to buy than spots. During the first quarter of the year, about 480 tons of West Indian and 380 tons of East Indian arrived in New York. The domestic annual consumption is about 2,500 tons. It is clear that arrivals are running well ahead of consumption, but the forecast is that shipments will drop off abruptly and the scarcity will develop during the second half of the year.

Pepper—Shipments from primary markets in 1955 totaled 37,304 tons, a decrease of 4,397 tons or 10 percent from the 42,316 tons shipped in 1954. Shipments last year were as follows:—

	Black	White
India, Dec. 54-Nov. 55	11.559	
Sarawak, Jan.-Dec. 1955	13.941	2.336
Lampong, Jan.-Dec. 1955	5.140	
Muntok, Jan.-Dec., 1955		5.760
Borneo, Jan.-Dec., 1955	1.000*	....
Ceylon, Jan.-Dec., 1955	250	....
Black	31.890	8.096
White	8.096	....
Total	39.986	

*Some of this pepper was shipped as white.

The phenomenal increase in absorption during 1954 of 50 precent over 1953 was not maintained in 1955, which explains the gradually declining price level during the second half of the year. The above calculations do not include Saigon black and white which is exported to France and the Siam crop which is negligible. Brazilian production of 800 tons is consumed locally, which reduces imports into Brazil by that quantity.

To arrive at world absorption, the following quantities should be added to the above shipments:—

	1955	1954
Indian home consumption	7.000	7.000
Kota Baru-crop home consumed	600	600
Indonesian Inter-insular consumption	661	750
Brazil-crop home consumed	800	700
	9.061	9.050
Add total net shipments to the world	37.304	41.726
World absorption	46.365	50.776

Vanilla Beans — Dealers on spot last week reported extensive crop damage to the vanilla bean source areas of northeast Madagascar. One of the major producing areas was struck by a cyclone. The other three centers were seriously damaged by flooding and rainfall. Reports from the area estimated the damage at 30 to 40 percent of the total crop.

Output of the major producing centers is divided as follows:—40 percent from Andape; 20 percent from Andelaha; 20 percent from Vohemar and 20 percent from Sambaba. Vohemar was the area struck by the cyclone. The other three centers were flooded. Andape, which lies in a valley, is believed to be the most seriously damaged of the flooded areas.

Dealers locally as of last week kept prices unmoved from previous listings. However, they noted that the next quotes from source will definitely be higher and should effect the market at that time. One producer already has quoted a small quantity of bourbon at 50c. higher per kilo than was being previously asked.

Soybean, Flaxseed Stocks On Farms Drop Sharply

Stocks of soybeans and flaxseed held on farms as of April 1 were only little more than one-half the amount held on the same date a year ago, according to crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture.

Soybean stocks totaled 60 million bushels, the agency said. These are the third highest April 1 stocks of record but are little more than one-half the record stocks on farms a year ago. The 10-year average for the same date is 42 million bushels.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter amounted to nearly 56 million bushels, higher than in any similar quarter since records began in 1913. Last year, disappearance for the same quarter amounted to only 35 million bushels.

Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 are estimated at 7.8 million bushels. This is only slightly more than half the quantity held on farms a year earlier and about one-tenth less than average. Nearly all of these stocks—97 percent—were held by farmers in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March period totaled nearly 8.8 million bushels, the largest movement from farms during the period in the nine years of record.

FDA Research Director Gets Highest Civil Award

Dr. Oral Lee Kline, director of research of the division of nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, was given a Distinguished Service Award last week, the highest civilian award issued by the government for outstanding work. The presentation was made by Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Superior Service Awards also were given to several other FDA workers for outstanding service, as follows:—Dr. William Horwitz, chief of the cereal and animal products branch of the division of food; J. Kenneth Kirk, food and drug officer in the office of associate commissioners of FDA; Dr. Edwin P. Laug, chief of the physiochemistry branch of the division of pharmacology; and Sumner C. Rowe, chief of the physical and mathematical methods branch of the division of food.

Pennsalt Sets Up Post, Makes Executive Changes

Joseph J. Duffy, Jr. has been appointed manager of executive procurement and development of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

In this newly created position, Mr. Duffy will be responsible for the procurement of technical and professional personnel and the coordination of a company-wide executive development program.

John M. Davidson, assistant manager of the metal processing chemicals department, will succeed Mr. Duffy.

Onyx Industrial Division Fills Sales, Technical Posts

The industrial division of Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N.J., has appointed Kenneth W. Hanlon assistant sales manager for the New York metropolitan area, and Harry Borowsky chief of technical services.

Mr. Hanlon has been with Onyx since 1940. Mr. Borowsky has been with the company since 1944 as a chemist and technical service representative.

Spencer Adds to Plant

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., will complete construction of an aqua ammonia unit at its Henderson, Ky., works by May 1. New facilities for concentrated nitric acid were slated for the Henderson works, with construction scheduled to begin in October, and completion expected about the first of the year.

Cabot Appoints Nadherny

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has appointed Ferd Nadherny assistant to the vice-president and director of sales. Mr. Nadherny was formerly Cabot assistant regional sales manager in Akron, Ohio.

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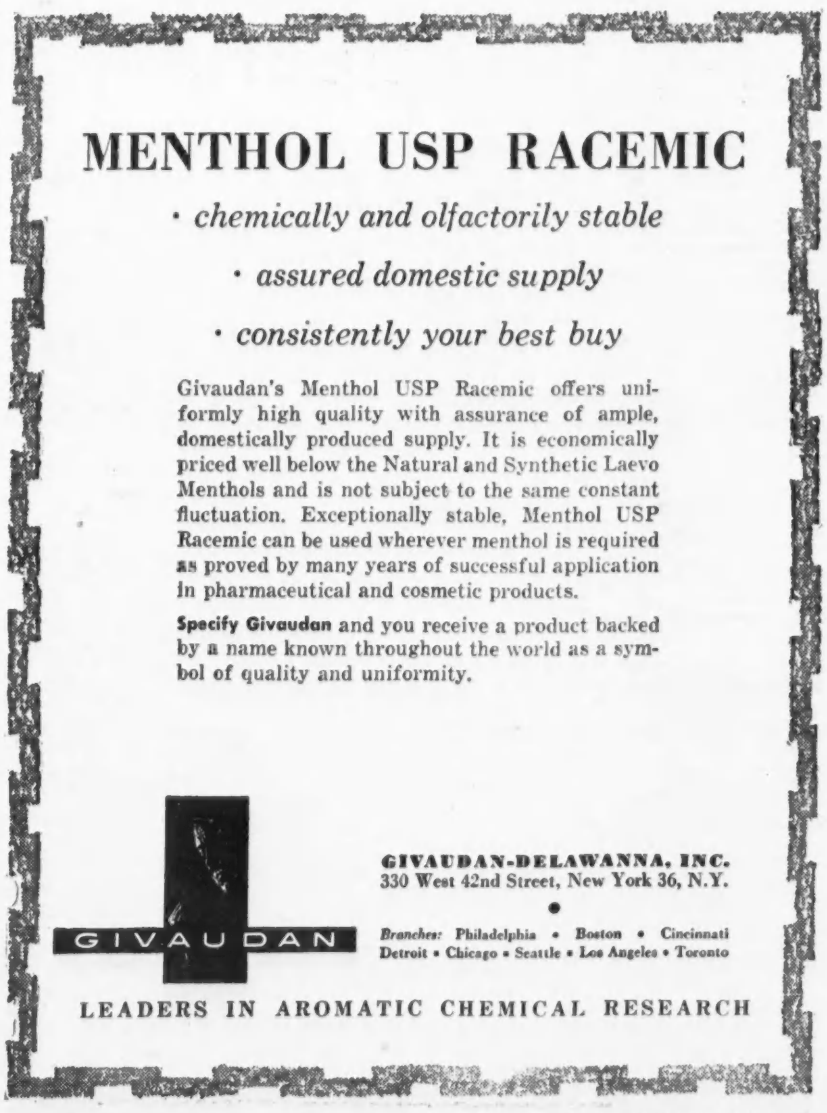
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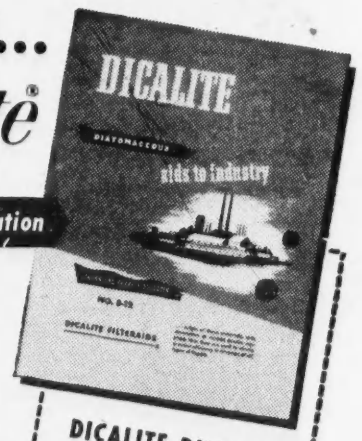

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis ..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist.....gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ...gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .52 - —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul...lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd..lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd .....lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse.. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome..lb. 2.10 - —
G pigment, bbls .....lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l..lb. .0205- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd....lb. .27 - .27½
basic, dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.30 - 4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms .....lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .....lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms...lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....b. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis..lb. .13½- —
New York .....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld.... lb. .30 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .16⅞- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .16¼- —
Oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms..lb. .39 - —
powd., dms .....lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l..lb. .39 - —
lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E..100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran dms lb 26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .26 - .41⅛
normal dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03⅛- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .04⅛- —
5 tons to c.l., works...lb. .04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb .04⅝- —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, cns., works .....lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate dms., ex whse .....lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works ...lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market remained fairly steady last week, dealers said with paraffin and microcrystallin waxes continuing to hold first place in sales. Seasonal pressure continued also in most of the solvents and diluents in spite of anchoring action from the automotive industrial sales. LPG's, particularly propane, show softening from all sides. A petroleum specialist has stated that domestic production of crude oil will reach its peak in 1965 and then commence declining at the rate of between 5 and 10 percent per year. Supply from South America and the Middle East should be sufficient to compensate for the decline, he said.

The total demand for all oils in January, compared with January, 1955, showed a gain of 8.2 percent, including a decrease of 6.8 percent in total exports and an increase of 8.8 percent in domestic demand. However, due to milder weather, a very small gain in total demand is indicated in February. With current product stocks at a relatively high seasonal level, particularly for gasoline, an inflated demand for crude oil was indicated and the usual seasonal decline in refinery operations in April and May could be accentuated during the period of heavy liquidation of the winter accumulation of gasoline stocks.

World demand for new rubber, both natural and synthetic, will rise to 3.5 million long tons annually within the next 5 years, one producer reported recently. This would be 600,000 long tons more than expected world production this year. According to the producer, domestic demand for synthetic rubber this year is expected to reach 905,000 tons, about 12,000 tons more than in 1955. The nation's demand for natural rubber is expected to decline this year by about 80,000 tons, to about 550,000 tons. In non-communist areas outside the U.S.A., 1956 consumption of synthetic rubber is estimated at 250,000 tons as compared with 162,000 tons in 1955.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—In studying the mechanism of the autoignition of benzol air mixtures, Bureau of Standards researchers recently identified some of the products formed during early stages of the reaction. Products formed in a motored (nonfired) single cylinder engine included diacetylene, vinylacetylene, acetylene, methanol, formaldehyde, carbon dioxide and water. According to the Bureau of Standards, the most difficult step in the reaction appears to be the original attack on the aromatic nucleus, when then splits to form 2 and 4 carbon acetylenes. These intermediates may rapidly react to form carbon dioxide and water, as well as small quantities of methanol and formaldehyde.

Toluol—Sales continued soft for this commodity in spite of continued interest on the part of petrochemical producers. Earlier losses of government contracts have never been compensated for, producers said. Possibly, it was noted, sales in other areas such as the petrochemical may build up, but the picture for the present will continue one of ease.

Xylol—Agricultural and insecticide sales continued to make this a strong commodity in the spot market, dealers said last week. The strength is expected to continue to the end of the seasonal period. Though no records are expected to be set in sales figures, dealers said they expect this to be one of their better periods.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude pertoleum at the close of the week ended March 31 totaled 262,066,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 260,037,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 2,029,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,038,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 9,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
104.53	104.53	104.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Demand for butane in the Southwest will reportedly reach 30,000 barrels per day, according to one producer. The prediction was based on the needs of butadiene plants now under construction or planned.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Export sales climbed again last week, producers reported, with domestic sales continuing on the high level of the past months. Exports are primarily to South and Central American areas, one dealer said.

Seasonal sales domestically continue to show good rates and are considered to be at only the middle point of the seasonal climb. Later period sales are expected to set records for wax quarterly figures, it has been noted.

Paraffin—This commodity lags only slightly behind microcrystalline in sales, it was noted last week. This is partially attributable to the fact that microcrystalline, in the micrycrystalline-paraffin ratio used for wax containers, is finding more extensive usage, while that of paraffin is wanning. However, the shift to date has been only a slight one, and aparaffin continues to show strength in the spot and other markets.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in April, 1956, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,940,000 barrels daily compared with 7,010,000 forecast for March, 1956. Actual data for January show a crude production of 7,199,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 81,000 barrels daily in stocks of domestic crude oil, and an indicated demand for domestic crude oil of 7,280,000 barrels daily. Actual crude runs in January averaged 8,023,000 barrels daily, including foreign runs of 852,000 barrels daily. Current data for February indicate total runs of 8,045,000 barrels daily, including 814,000 barrels of foreign crude. The estimated demand for domestic crude oil in February amounts to about 7,300,000 barrels daily with an estimated crude production of 7,230,000 barrels daily. Actual stocks of refined products declined 13.9 million barrels in January.

Petrolatum — Dealers reported continued good sales for this commodity last week, it was noted. Production also has kept on a good level. Domestic sales figures are considered the strong factor in the market, producers noted.

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REPRESENTATIVE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Coatings Materials

Prime pigment buyers encountered steady prices in all materials last week. The most recent changes are those reported the week previous for aluminum paste and powder; these had advanced 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound respectively. This price steadiness should be ascribed to the more settled conditions prevailing in the market for basic metals. Dealers noted that lead and zinc have not been fluctuating lately and that copper also seems to have stabilized.

The level of business in prime pigments has been found satisfactory by producers, although the pace at this time of the year is not particularly brisk. But market sources are expecting an impressive level of sales to be attained at the height of the Spring buying season.

Mercury oxide pigments were said by a dealer to be showing declining interest, indicating that business is being diverted to related pigments. Effective today, a leading manufacturer has advanced its price for methyl violet toner by 6 cents per pound. Other makers are expected to follow suit.

All varieties of synthetic resins, with the exception of maleics, have now been advanced at one time or another during the past month, with changes ranging from ¼ cent to 1½ cents per pound. A substantial 1½ cents hike was established by a leading maker on April 5 for polystyrene. Higher production costs, consisting mainly of increased freight rates and higher wages, were said to be the reason behind the price advance. Other makers have not yet announced whether they intend to follow suit.

The price of charcoal has been upped $5 per ton by one maker, resulting in a price range of $75 to $80 per ton. As yet an announcement has not been made by competitive firms concerning comparable increases. Dealers reported a fair amount of business in natural resins last week, although the pace of sales continued irregular, reflecting inventory consciousness on the part of consumers. Both copals and dammars are continuing a long record of price stability, the last change having been posted in December. Quotations on shellac have been firmly maintained, with sales going at a satisfactory pace.

Now that the government of Argentina has eliminated its floor price on casein, dealers anticipate that the price will soon fall to a level whereat consumers, who have been using soya protein will want to return to the market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, imp., Arg., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
100.15	100.15	100.15	97.12

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—With prices recently advanced, the market for these pigments continued to show a seasonal volume of business. The advances were 1c. per pound for aluminum paste and 1½c. per pound for aluminum powder. Aluminum paste is thus listed at 66½c. per pound for the extra fine grade and 46½c. per pound for standard material. Powder is listed at $1.07 per pound for extra fine and 76½c. per pound for standard.

Lead Pigments—Sales activity in this market has been preceding at a seasonally normal pace. The price situation has been surprisingly steady, in contrast to fluctuations reported in late December and throughout January. This change is attributable to the greater steadiness that has prevailed recently in primary metals. Since settlement of the Australian dock strike, the markets for lead and zinc have stabilized.

Methyl Violet Toner—Effective April 15, the price of this material will be advanced 6c. per pound by a leading manufacturer, with other suppliers, expected to follow suit. Rising costs of materials and production were announced as the causes of the price advance.

Red, Mercury Oxide—Along with yellow mercury oxide this material has experienced a fall-off in sales in the last few months. The price continues at $5.77 per pound, a quotation established in September of 1954. Due to reduced demand, supplies are considered loose.

Yellow, Mercury Oxide—Consumers have shown less interest in this pigment over recent months, dealers reporter. It is believed that some business has been diverted to related yellow pigments. The price since September 1954 has been maintained at $5.58 for lots of 1,000 pounds or more, and $5.60 for smaller lots. Under the circumstances of diminishing demand, supplies have been plentiful.

Zinc Pigments — The following carlot prices have been maintained since the middle of January and were reported steady in last week's trading:—Zinc oxide, American process, lead free, 14½c. per pound; leaded, 35 percent, 15½c. per pound; leaded, 50 percent, 15⅞c. per pound; French process, green seal, 15¾c. per pound; red seal, 15¼c. per pound; white seal, 16¼c. per pound; and USP, 17¼c. per pound.

Consumer interest last week was seasonal, with the paint industry drawing its normal percentage of material. Supplies in the hands of leading makers were reported to be in good balance with demand.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Advances in the cost of oils have been reflected in the price list of a major resin manufacturer, posting advances of ½-¾c. per pound for alkyds. These advances were put into effect April 2. For the past two weeks, business has been seasonally slow in alkyds as in other resins.

Polystyrene—A major source of synthetic resins has raised its quotations on polystyrene by 1½c. per pound, effective April 5. The reason for the increase, according to a report from the manufacturer, was higher production costs, consisting mainly of recently advanced freight rates and a new labor contract involving higher wages. Sales of polystyrene resins were strong up until

Coatings Shipments, Output: February

	Factory shipments—Dollars		Reported production—Gallons	
	February	January	February	January
Trade sales	$71,591,000	$76,739,000	20,847,000	20,212,000
Industrial sales, total	50,770,000	52,522,000	19,167,000	20,075,000
Paint and varnish	37,524,000	39,112,000	14,061,000	14,875,000
Lacquer	13,516,000	13,410,000	5,106,000	5,200,000
Overall totals	112,361,000	129,261,000	40,535,000	40,817,000

Total sales, January and February—$241,622,000.

the time of the increases, but it is as yet unknown how the higher quotations might affect the market. Other makers are expected to make announcements in the near future as to whether they intend to post similar price advances.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Use of this line of plasticizers in food packaging represents a potential broadening of the market, it was reported by industry sources. As yet sales in this direction are on a relatively small scale, but considerable expansion is believed likely by manufacturers. Sales during the past month were reported to be on par with seasonal expectations. No price changes have been announced for the contract quarter just started. The price of citric acid was said to be steady to firm last week.

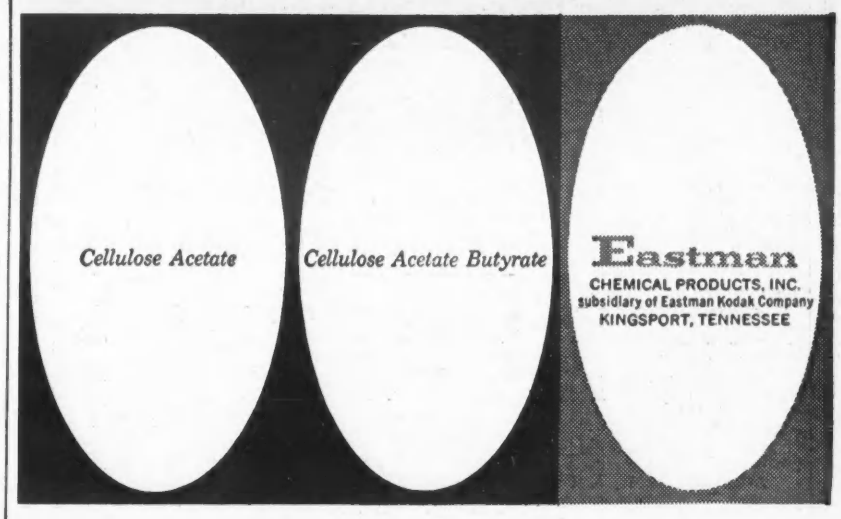
Dioctyl Adipate—Demand for dioctyl adipate last week was maintained at a moderate level, as during the week previous. The industry has begun its second quarter with no price changes posted. Supply and demand have remained in good balance.

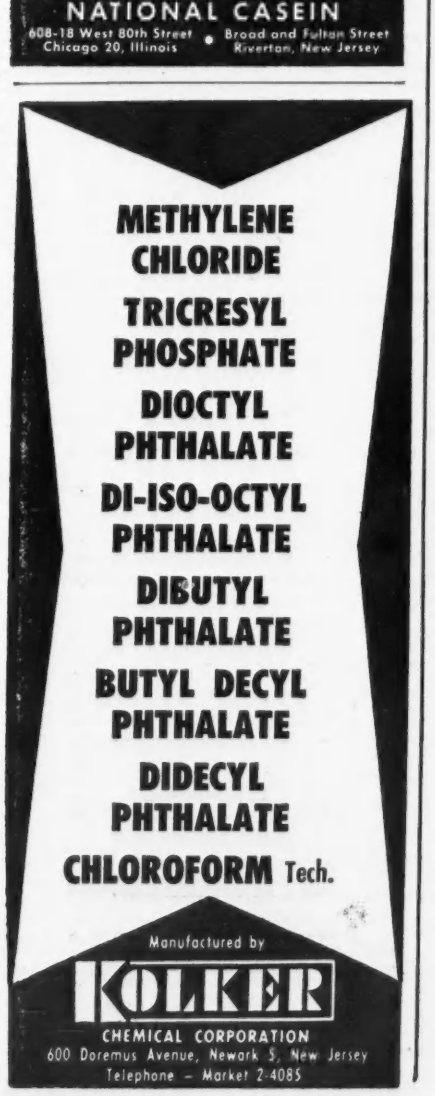
Phthalates—As reported here last week, phthalate producers are generally confident that current production of phthallic anhydride appears ample to meet their needs in phthalate manufacture. Rapid expansion in the plasticizer market has slowed down somewhat, with dealers reporting a moderate level of sales. Some sources conjecture that consumers are lightening their inventories. Second-quarter contracts have been drawn up at prevailing prices; one dealer stated that there was little likelihood of a change in spot price during the quarter.

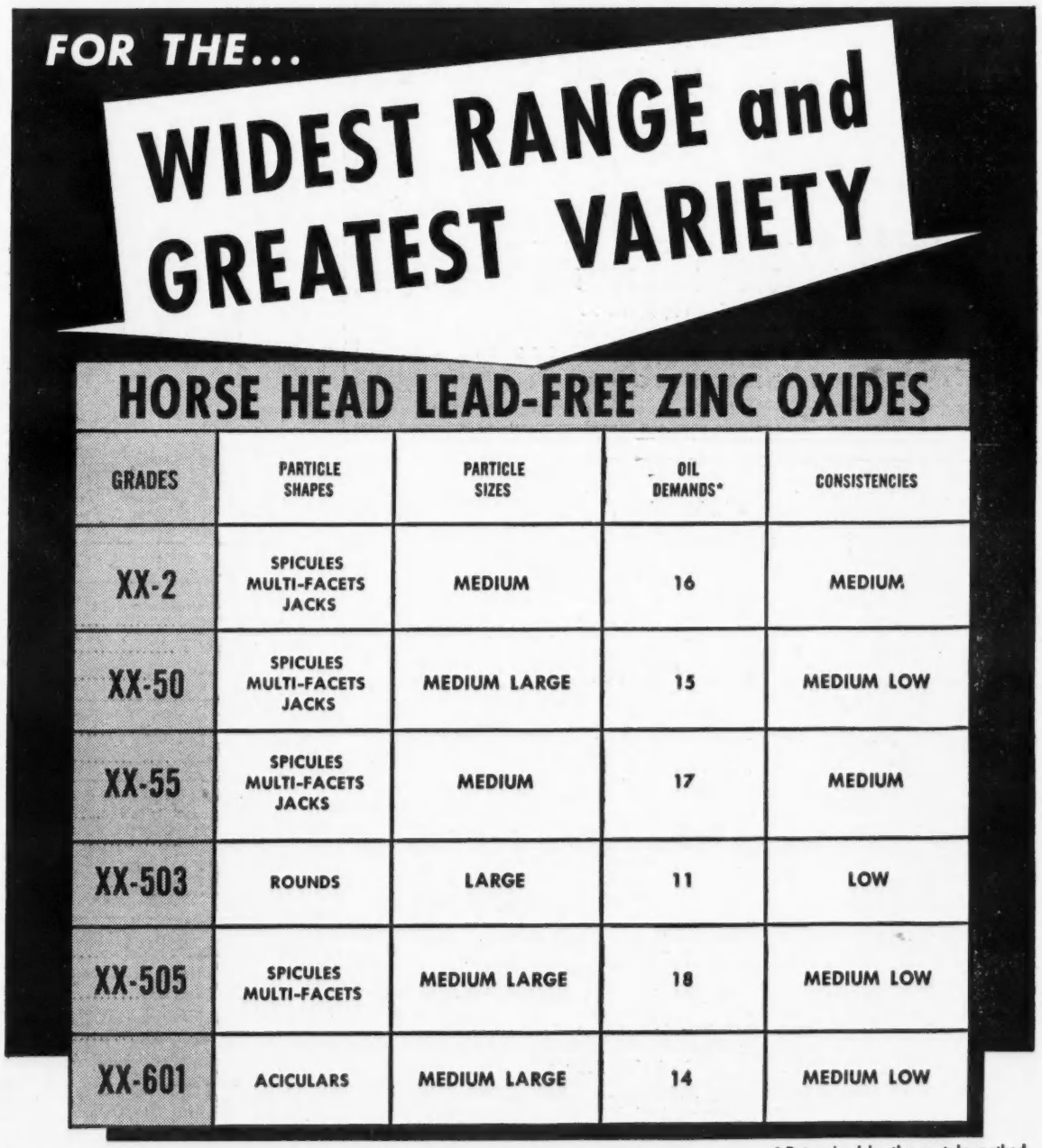
Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos — While business has been only moderate lately, producers are busily preparing for the heavy buying season set to commence with Summer. Opinion in the industry is that the present production pace should result in enough material to keep up with Summer sales.

Gypsum—Domestic mine production of crude gypsum during the fourth quarter of 1955, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, was 2,780,083







GRADES	PARTICLE SHAPES	PARTICLE SIZES	OIL DEMANDS*	CONSISTENCIES
XX-2	SPICULES MULTI-FACETS JACKS	MEDIUM	16	MEDIUM
XX-50	SPICULES MULTI-FACETS JACKS	MEDIUM LARGE	15	MEDIUM LOW
XX-55	SPICULES MULTI-FACETS JACKS	MEDIUM	17	MEDIUM
XX-503	ROUNDS	LARGE	11	LOW
XX-505	SPICULES MULTI-FACETS	MEDIUM LARGE	18	MEDIUM LOW
XX-601	ACICULARS	MEDIUM LARGE	14	MEDIUM LOW

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Coatings Materials

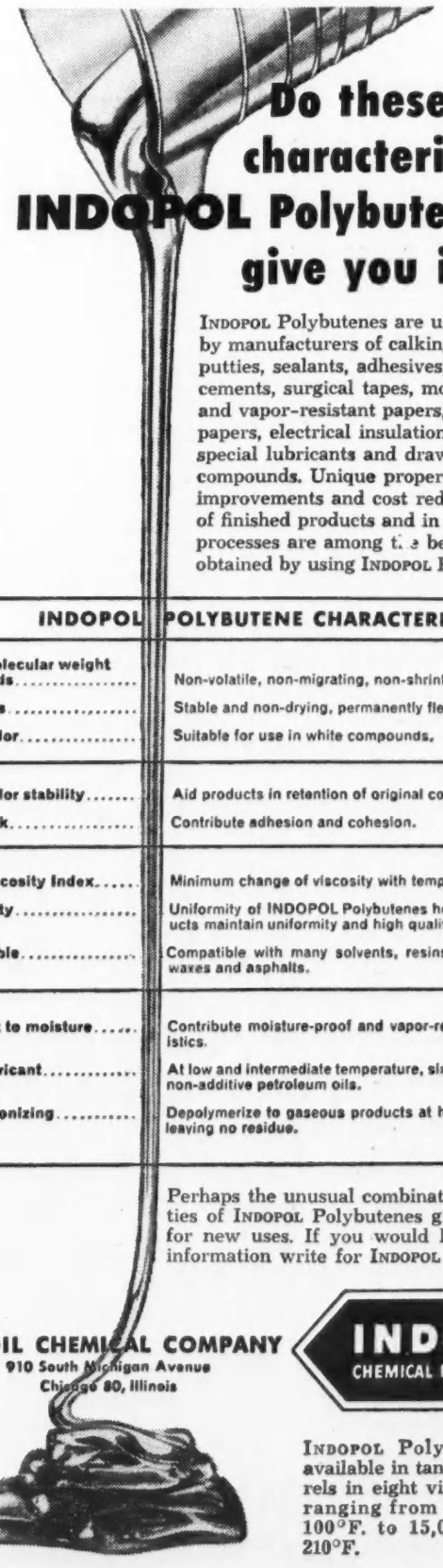
short tons—nine percent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1954 and a record output of domestic gypsum for a fourth quarter. Imports of crude gypsum were 44 percent higher in the fourth quarter of 1955 than in the same months of 1954. Total consumption of domestic and imported crude gypsum in 1955 was over 14.5 million tons —more than 2 million tons higher than in the previous record year, 1954.

Charcoal—The price of charcoal briquets was recently upped to $80 per ton by a major supplier, resulting in a price range of $75-$80 per ton. A similar announcement has been expected from other makers of charcoal, but as yet word has not been received. Dealers reported an even flow of sales last week at seasonable levels. Present supplies and production are reported to be in good balance with consumer requirements.

Natural Resins

Gums—In reference to copal gums, dealers are still expecting that sometime in the near future prices on Indonesian materials will be reduced to bring them into line with Philippine prices. Quotations are unrealistically high because the Indonesian government continues to insist on rigid floor prices. As a result, the majority of dealers here are currently not stocking Indonesian gums.

Dealers reported a fair volume of business for last week and continued to note an irregular pace, reflecting inventory consciousness on the part



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High molecular weight liquids	Non-volatile, non-migrating, non-shrinking products.
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High tack	Contribute adhesion and cohesion.
High Viscosity Index	Minimum change of viscosity with temperature.
Uniformity	Uniformity of INDOPOL Polybutenes helps finished products maintain uniformity and high quality.
Compatible	Compatible with many solvents, resins, gums, rubbers, waxes and asphalts.
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of consumers. Both copals and dammars are continuing a long record of price stability, the last change having taken place in December.

Shellac — Since announcement several weeks ago of a price break of 2c.-3c. per pound, quotations on shellac have been steady to firm. A trend toward lighter consumer inventories has kept sales on a hand-to-mouth basis; weekly totals were reported by dealers to be reaching satisfactory levels. Shipments of material from the Far East have been arriving on schedule and have kept local dealers supplied with adequate quantities of shellac for current market needs.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Since the recent disestablishment of floor prices on casein by the Argentine government, quotations have steadily dropped. But though the price has already fallen 11c. per pound, since it reached its peak level of 36c., consumers have net yet returned to the market. It is believed by market sources that users will continue with soya protein and other substitutes until the casein price is lower and appears steadied.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 6	Mon. Apr. 9	Tues. Apr.10	Wed. Apr.11	Thur. Apr.12
Drums—					
F	...	...	$8.15	...	...
G	...	...	8.15	...	...
H	...	...	8.15	...	...
I	...	...	8.15	...	...
K	...	...	8.15	...	...
M	...	...	8.20	...	$8.20
N	$8.30	...	8.20	...	...
WG	8.45	...	8.50	$8.57§	8.52§
WW	8.54§	...	8.55	8.60	8.70
Bags—					
I	...	...	8.25	...	...
K	...	...	8.18§	...	...
M	...	...	8.25	...	...
WG	...	...	...	8.40	...
WW	...	...	8.60	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended April 6)—M, $7.96§; K or better, $7.91§

Sales, USDA

887*	605*	876*	787*	953*

New York (per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.558§	.555	...
Sales	...	...	25.000¶	8.000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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'Moly' Sales Up

—Continued from page 4

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If sufficient Moly-Sulfide has been incorporated in the lubricant, it plates out on the metal rubbing surfaces during these times of mechanical stress, sustaining lubrication until the petroleum film is restored.

Kaiser Reveals Plans

—Continued from page 3

shares of preference stock, par value $100 per share.

The preference stock will be junior to the company's preferred stock, par value $50 per share, of which 700,000 shares are presently outstanding.

The company also announced that it plans to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission shortly, covering the convertible preference stock. It is expected that the First Boston Corporation and Dean Witter & Co. will head a nationwide group of investment firms which will publicly offer the preference stock, subject to stockholders' approval of the issue.

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Oils Fats and Waxes

Trading in edible oils for export was reported less active last week. Spain postponed buying until early this week. Domestic demand also lagged, but the market remained on a steady basis. Soybean oil was irregular and closed slightly lower. Cottonseed and corn oils were maintained at unchanged levels, while increased production of peanut caused prices to drop fractionally. Active trading in coconut oil sharply advanced the market. Copra also was higher.

Improved export interest in tallow and greases stiffened the market and moderate volume of business took place at slightly higher levels. Domestic business was light, chiefly for actual needs.

Edible animal oils were stronger as a result of improved business for domestic and export delivery. Oleo oil, oleo stearine and lard were fractionally higher.

Trend of castor oil prices continued upward due to active trading and higher cost of castor beans and foreign oil. Domestic and Brazilian oils were boosted sharply. Refined fish was advanced, reflecting the higher cost of crude menhaden oil. Linseed oil was raised fractionally with the sharp advance of flaxseed. Tung oil continued unsettled and lower.

Oil meals were firmer, especially soybean and linseed. Quotations were raised $1 per ton and $2 respectively.

Vegetable waxes continued on a firm basis, despite spotty demand. Improved consuming inquiry was noted for carnauba and lower bids were turned down. Candelilla continued in light supply and strong as was Japan wax.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Castor beans, $10 per ton.
Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅜c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, castor, dom., 1¼c. per lb.
Braz., 1¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Fish, refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo, 1½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Tallow, ined., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, olive, 50c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 15, 1955
111.37	107.12	102.56	106.69

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was stronger and advanced sharply higher, reflecting the higher cost of castor beans and imported oils. Domestic grades were lifted 1¼c. per pound, with open quotations restricted to drums, less carlots while carlots and tankcars prices were available on request. No. 1 Brazilian was in active demand and prices advanced drastically, to 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers from Brazil were scarcer and higher.

CCC sold about 30 tankcars of castor oil owned by the government at prices ranging from 16.15c. to 16.55c. per pound, stored at Chickaska, Okla.

Coconut—Active trading boosted quotations ½c. per pound. Crude oil was sold up to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and raised to 12¾c., New York prompt delivery.

Cottonseed — Bleachable cottonseed oil futures remained steady, despite reduced trading for export. Spain postponed buying sizable contracts until early this week. Domestic demand for refined oil also was less active. Crude cottonseed oil demand was spotty, but prices were well-held. Lard was strong and higher, reflecting improved export business. Shortening producers also were reported heavy buyers of lard, taking advantage of its low cost. Trading in futures was mixed and quotations were practically unchanged for the week. Refined salad was quiet and unchanged at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were nominal at 14⅞c. to 15c. per pound, f.o.b. mills in the valley; 15c. in the southeast; 15¼c., sales, Waco and 15c. sales, Lubbock, Texas.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 13, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	434	17.55	17.13	17.29S
July	779	17.65	17.20	17.41S
Sept.	455	17.13	16.76	16.90S
Oct.	85	16.74	16.32	16.38@16.43
Dec.	161	16.45	16.00	16.00S
Mar.	28	16.45	15.96	15.98S

Total sales, 1,942 contracts.

Linseed—Drastic advance in flaxseed, scoring net gains of 15c. per bushel, further strengthened oil and quotations were lifted 3/10c. per pound. Business was confined to fill-in needs, while deliveries against former contracts continued to move in excellent volume. Raw oil was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-July delivery.

Flaxseed—Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 totaled 7,757,000 bushels against 13,746,000 a year ago and 1945-54 average of 8,759,000 bushels. Market last week was irregular, but closed 15c. higher.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed advanced to $385 per bushel. At mid-week, some trading was accomplished at the $3.80 level, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. In spite of price advances, country offerings were light totaling only 9 cars in the spot market, plus 72,330 bushels out of store. Trade noted that another 150,000 bushels of California flax was sold by auction at around $3.78, delivered Los Angeles.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1955-56	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	206,500	42,000	80,500
Since Sept. 1	22,403,500	4,093,250	4,485,500

Oiticica — Trading was reported slow, but the market was unchanged and steady. Liquid was held at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were held at 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Olive—Arrival of oil from Spain eased the tight supply situation and light trading took place at lower levels, ranging from $3.40 to $3.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid spot, depending upon quantity. Demand was limited to actual needs.

Palm—Market was firm, with stronger primary sources. Tankcars were advanced to 12.40c., New York, basis, for shipment. Drums were unchanged at 14¼c. to 14½c., spot, depending upon quantity.

Peanut—Crude was easy and sales took place at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast, April-May. Refined was lower at 20⅝c., tankcars, New York basis. The government last week increased offers of peanuts to make about 44 tankcars of oil.

Rapeseed—Refined oil was steady at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean — Crude was irregular and closed slightly lower. Trading lagged both for domestic and export account. Crude closed at 14⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, April, May, June, July and August sold at 14½c., and October, at 13c., same basis. Refined was lower at 17.98c.

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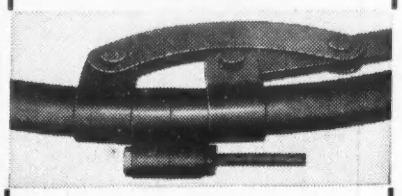

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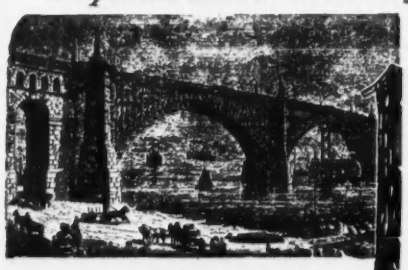

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Stocks of soybeans on farms, April 1 were placed at 59,982,000 bushels, compared with 133,914,000, April 1 last year and 1945-54 average of 42,153,000 bushels.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 13, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	9	14.78	14.47	14.56@14.67
July	5	14.60	14.47	14.47S
Dec.	9	13.00	12.56	12.83S

Total sales, 23 contracts.

Tung—Market continued unsettled, with trading reported fractionally lower levels. Tankcars were offered at 23¾c., per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil was available at 23½c., f.o.b. mills. Drums declined to 25¼c. to 26c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were higher, with sales reported on the basis of $160 to $165 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Offers for shipment continued light.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Beans	Oil
	Pounds	
Last week	88,650	1,000,500
Previous week	.....	1,220,000
Corresponding week, 1954	6,974,850	3,206,000
Total this year	15,415,300	23,321,500
Corresponding period, 1954	38,638,895	23,508,000

Cocoa Butter—This market rallied and advanced 6c. per pound, with cocoa futures. Spot stocks were advanced to 47c. to 52c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Market was firmer and shipments were lifted to $160.00 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market tone was firmer due to improved export inquiry, and advanced ⅛c. per pound. Trading was spotty. Yellow grease was held at 7c. to 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to acid. Choice white all hog was sold at 7½c. and 7⅝c. asked and firm thereat. Not all hog was quoted at 7½c., same basis.

Lard—Improved export demand raised prices fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 12⅝c. per pound, drums Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Improved trading stiffened this market and extra was raised to 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was higher at 12½c. to 12¾c., barrels, same basis.

Tallow—While trading was reported limited the market was higher, due to active export interest. Trading for export, however, was restricted as sellers refused lower bids. Bleachable fancy was held at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¼c.; special, 7⅛c., and No. 1, 7c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 8c., bulk, and 9c., drums, f.a.s.

Spain has been authorized by the Department of Agriculture to purchase 9.7 million pounds of inedible tallow or grease in drums, f.o.b. or f.a.s. Shipments from the United States may be made on or after April 13, but not later than July 31, 1956.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Higher cost of crude menhaden was reflected in refined

Soybean Crush: Feb.

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

	February	January
Soybeans		
	Tons	
Receipts	648,171	493,344
Crushed	735,841	733,355
Stocks	2,125,829	2,213,499
Refined Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	249,371,000	239,486,000
Stocks	81,159,000	81,682,000
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	271,253,000	270,046,000
Stocks	53,450,000	66,295,000
Cake and Meal		
	Tons	
Produced	563,223	567,037
Stocks	137,487	99,924

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grades, which were advanced ½c. per pound. Light pressed was quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Active trading in crude menhaden oil raised quotations to 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, works, Atlantic and Gulf points. According to estimates, one-third of new crop has been booked for export.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal continued spotty. Supplies are not heavy but sufficient to take care of demand. More mills have completed the season's crush, and offerings were smaller. Forty-one percent old process was held at $50.50 per ton, sacked Memphis, and $49.50 lower Mississippi Valley; $53. Alabama; $56. Georgia; $58. South Carolina mill points for April-May shipment and solvent at $48.50 Memphis; $46.50 lower Mississippi Valley areas for April-May shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading active. Prices advanced $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices advanced about $2, influenced to a large extent by increased export demand. Domestic users were also in the market for nearby requirements. With feed business brisk, nearby meal was consumed at a faster rate and supply situation tightened. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at a good pace. Crushers quoted extracted meal, 36 percent, at $50 to $50.50 a ton for April forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Crushers offering old process expeller meal were out of the market, sold out for nearby and not quoting deferred delivery.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	12,480,000	10,260,000
Since Sept. 1	519,730,000	454,500,000

Soybean Meal—Fairly good buying interest from feed manufacturers, coupled with a stronger bean market have strengthened meal prices. Forty-four percent was quoted at $52 per ton Decatur, bulk for April; $52.50 for May; $53.50 June, and $53.50 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for April-May.

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3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200⌀ pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

IN STOCK

DRYERS
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmospheric double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf with six 40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins ⌀16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers ⌀1SI Stainless, Bantam and ⌀4TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
1—Williams 12"x18" S/S Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50", stainless and steel, Solid Bowl Continuous.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 42" Suspended 316 S/S perforated basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—5,000 gal. Vertical 347 S/S Tanks ½" shell.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275⌀ W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 316 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—⌀3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—⌀3, ⌀5, ⌀7, ⌀12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
5—Stokes DDS2, "R" and "T" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell ⌀2, ⌀1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps ⌀H7, ⌀H6, ⌀L5, ⌀4, ⌀2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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IN STOCK

KETTLES

3—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed and Agitated Stainless Steel Crystallizing Kettles.

4—Jktd. St. St. closed—to 450 gal.

35—Jktd. St. St. open top—to 550 gal.

5—Aluminum Reactors, Jktd. & Agit., 35 to 250 gal.

MILLS

1—Stewart Bolling 2-Roll Mill, 6"x12".

1—Ross 3—Roll Ink Mill, 9"x24".

1—Day 3 Roll Ink Mill, 16"x40".

1—St St. 3—Roll Ink Mill, 7"x14".

1—St St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

1—Patt. Fdy. "DJ" Unlined Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 6' dia. x 8' long—UNUSED.

2—Pebble Mills, 6' D x 8' L.

4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 38"x42", 38"x48", 48"x42".

1—Al. Ch. 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill.

3—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mill, 75 HP.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

3—Fitz. Comminutors, St. St., D-6, F-8 & K.

5—Hammer Mills: Jeffrey 42x36 Gruendler 36x24; Jay Bee #4-W, 75 HP; Williams 14"x14"; Williams size A, St. St. and Aluminum.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

2—Attrition Mills, 30" & 24".

3—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH; #2-TH; 3-TH.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

2—Patterson Cone Blenders, 5' dia. & 6' dia.

2—Day 75 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

3—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

4—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. (12,000 lbs.) work. cap.

3—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. & 100 gal. work. cap.

7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

3—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.

12—Turbo vert. drives #5B, 5:1, 40 HP.

PUMPS

1—Ing. Rand #10-ALV Centrifugal Pump, bronze fitted, rated 3000 GPM @ 200'—UNUSED.

3—Centrifugal Pumps, 1000 GPM—50', 86' & 91' resp.

2—Ing. Rand #1½—CRVNL—all bronze Centrifugal Pumps, 2"x1½"—UNUSED.

12—Aurora All Bronze Turbine Pumps, models II-S, G-6, H-6—UNUSED.

1—Byron Jackson Bronze Deep Well Turbine Pump, 20 HP, 150 GPM.

TANKS

10—4,600 gal. Brewery Glass Lined Welded Steel Tanks.

75—Welded Steel Tanks, dished heads, up to 23,000 gal. cap.

6—4500 gal. St. St. Clad Jacketed Tanks with agitators.

1—St. St., T304, ⅛" 10,500 gal. Horiz.—UNUSED.

1—St. Clad. T304, ⅜", 6500 gal. Vert.

1—St. St. T316, 5/16", 4000 gal. Horiz.

10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.

20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 1000 gal.

1—Aluminum, 4,000 gal. vert.

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.

10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80# WP.

1—Monel 450 gal., coils; ¼".

PIPE & FITTINGS

1000'—St. St. Tubing, T347, 3" OD x ⅛" wall—USED.

150—St. St. Flanged Gate Valves, T302/304, 150#, 1½", 2", 2½", 3"—USED.

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19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
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C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
P14 Sharples Super-D-Canter SS.
36"x50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" Bird Centrifuge, suspended.
48" Bird SS Centrifuge, perf.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
705-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor, 100 PSI.
Ammonia Compressor, 40 HP.
5'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, nickel.
5'x10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
24" Shriver Rubber Covered Filter.
24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
Micro Pulverizer ISH, stainless.
140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer. NEW.
100 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
200 gal. SS Reactor.
350 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
750 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
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3000 gal. SS Reactor.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
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FILTER PRESSES—12x12 (4 eye) Shriver—13 p&f.

PEBBLE MILLS — 18x18, 24x24, 24x36, porcelain lined, 6x9 Buhrstone, 24x18 Rubber.

BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", 7'x48" Pebble—5'x21' tube.

CRUSHERS—JAW—7x9, 20x4 Farrel, 11x26 Champion, 14x28 Acme.

CRUSHERS—ROLL—16x10, 30x16 Chambers, 42x16 Allis Chalmers "B".

MIXERS—Stokes 13 gal. Lancaster EBG & EAG W/skip hoist—2000/6000# ribbon.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 39"x21', 44"x 25', 5'x40', 6'x30'.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD 673, 623, 1253, H6-H7, IR. 18 & 60 cfm, Leiman 105 cfm.

FORK LIFT—Hyster 15000# cap, pneumatics, power steering 12' lift.

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Baker Perkins SS Lab Mixer, Sigma arms 1 HP
Day 5 gal. S/S jktd. vac. Mixer, sigma arms
Hercules 200 sq. ft. S/S Precoat Leaf Filter.
Gen. American 42" x 120" twin drum dryer
Sharples Super Centrifuge 316 SS 2 HP exp.
Tolhurst 48" S/S Centrifuge, exp. proof mtr.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S/S Mixer, 20 HP exp.
Baker Perkins Size 30, Type RWUEM, Sigma Arms Jktd. Mixer SS, 150 HP., motor & drive.

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20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Bullovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 3" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 13' long.
4—Hoffman Steam Jacketed Filters.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

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Continuous Dryer with Stainless Conveyor Belt, 33' long by 42" wide in a four-section housing 5'6"x4'x21' long.

10 Pfaudler Steel Reactors 500 gal. (6'x6') and 1000 gal. (8'x6') Jktd. 50 PSI and Internal 50 PSI.

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Dopp 650 gal. Cast Iron; Jacketed Agitated; 80"x67".

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1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 4.5 gal.

1—Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 200 gallons.

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3—Simpson #0 Mullers.

1—Lancaster 5' dia. Muller.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel Laboratory Muller.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 20' long.

10—Patterson Steel Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gallon each.

1—South Western Steel Heat Exchanger, 1265 sq. ft.

2—Alco Admiralty Metal Heat Exchangers 1600 sq. ft. ea.

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8—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 Stainless Steel leaves.

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12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft. ea.

10—Badger Aluminum Heat Exchangers from 5 to 160 sq. ft.

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1—Sweetland #5 with 20 steel leaves.

2—Eimco Rubber-covered Filters, 10' x 12'.

1—Oliver Rubber-covered Filter, 3' x 6'.

2—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, 24" x 38".

2—Sperry C.I. Plate and Frame, closed delivery Filter Presses, 24" x 24" with 45 chambers each.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, 40" x 60".

1—Sperry 2-eyed Closed Delivery Filter Press, 24" x 24", 20 chambers.

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer 4'6" x 36' 6".

2—Steel Rotary Dryers 4'6" x 40'.

1—Louisville Rotary Pilot Plant Dryer, 12" x 7½'.

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Centrifuge, 48" Imperforate Basket.

1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Steel perforated Suspended Type Centrifuge.

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2—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
2—Haskins Cap Tighteners, m.d.
1—4TH Mikro Pulverizer 60 HP, tefc.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
3—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36.
2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S/S Solid bowls.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s/s ends.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.
1—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYER, Roto-Louvre, #502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with #304 S/S contact parts.
5—Horiz. Dry Powder Ribbon Mixers, 4000#, 1500#, 500#.

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3—Sturtevant #10 & #12 Rotary Blenders—Unused.
1—A.T. & M. 60" S.S. Centrifuge, M.D.
2—Devine 20 shelf Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 59" x 78".
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1—Stokes Microvac Pump 60 c.f.m. M.D.
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2—Rotex Sifters 40" x 66" Double and 40" x 84" single deck, M.D.
1—Closed 500 gal. S.S. Vac. Tank.
1—Lee 300 gal. S.S. Jack. Kettle 90# W.P.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. G.L. Reactor.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Patterson 4' x 5' Pebble Mill, M.D.
1—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Rubber Lined Centrifuge.
1—W & P 100 gal. Double Arm Jack. Mixer, M.D.
1—Day Imperial Stainless Steel 350 gal. Mixer, Type MDF.
2—Patterson 5' and 6' Double Cone Blenders, M.D.

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1—1,000 gal. stainless open top tank.
1—Lee 300 gal. jacketed kettle 90#.
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1—New Stokes model T-5 tablet press.
2—Fitzpatrick model K & D comminuting machine.
6—Patterson 250 gal. jacketed chrome manganese lined ball mills.
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Industry to Whoop

—Continued from page 5

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Pollution—Buffalo

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model of the Huntley station of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

This project was jointly sponsored by Niagara Mohawk and New York University to study the effects of smoke from the power station under varying conditions.

Guided tours through the cellophane plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Bethlehem Steel Company, Huntley power station, and the Niagara Falls plants of Hooker Electrochemical Company, and Electro Metallurgical Company, a Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, are scheduled.

Pollution—Los Angeles

—Continued from page 7

oxides from the exhaust will be adjusted so that the amounts in the greenhouse are of the same concentrations as those measured in Los Angeles atmosphere. A human panel should then experience eye irritation of the same type as in Los Angeles on a smoggy day. And in late afternoon and evening the irritation should disappear.

In the laboratory in Pasadena, in a new research project for 1956, auto exhaust will be mixed in a chamber with purified air, from which all Los Angeles Basin pollutants are removed.

The automobile gas pedal will be operated by an electrically controlled cam, which will simulate typical ratios of acceleration, cruising, deceleration and idling used by motorists in Los Angeles traffic.

By using actual exhaust from an automobile, it is believed that the same concentrations of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides can be produced within the chamber as those which have been measured and recorded in the Basin atmosphere on smoggy days.

The mixture in the chamber will be irradiated with mercury arc lamps, which will produce light of intensity equal to the rays of noonday sunlight.

Panels of volunteers will be tested for eye irritation caused by exposure to various mixtures.

It is hoped that the brace of projects will reveal for the first time the levels to which either or both of the well-known auto exhaust contaminants must be lowered before smog can be reduced sufficiently to make an extra financial investment by auto owners worthwhile to the community.

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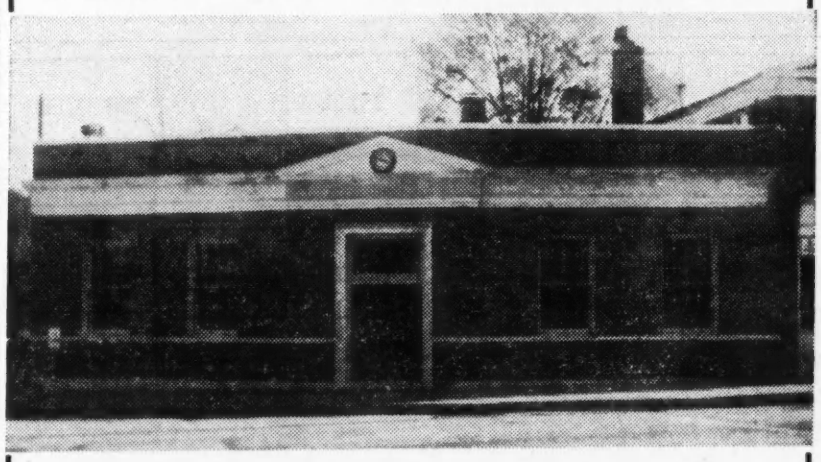

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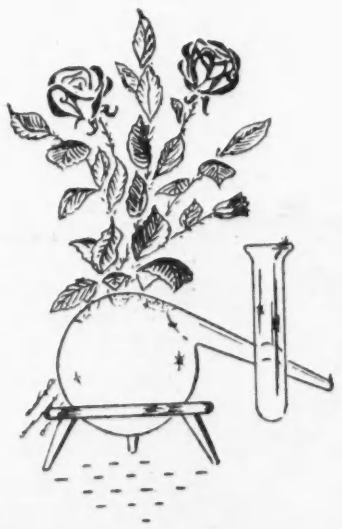

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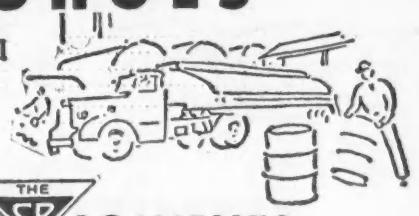

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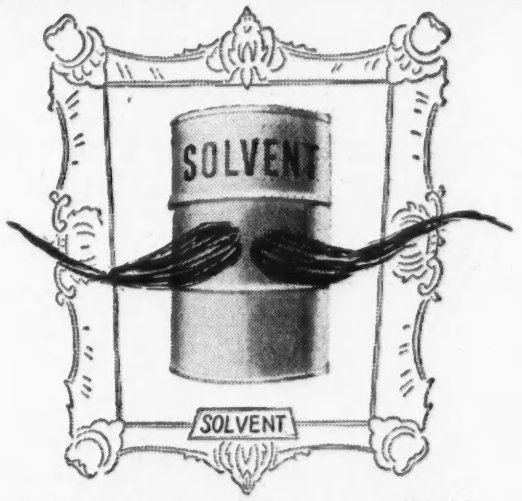

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